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FOUR LIRE

Yank Scores With The Ladies



THESE FOUR-YEAR OLD TRIPLETS are having a fine time looking through the field glasses of Cpl. Harold Myers, Lancaster, Pa., somewhere in Normandy. Their names are Chantal, Jacqueline and Georgette.

Nazi Resistance Stymies Allied Normandy Troops

SHAEP, July 14—Cagey German resistance produced an apparent deadlock along the entire Normandy battlefield today.

Although the official communiqué announced this morning that all the American forces above Lessay on the west coast of the Cherbourg Peninsula eastward to St. Lo were on the move, there were no further reports of progress. While the St. Lo front was relatively quiet, Americans cut four of the nine roads leading to the important communications center.

Some American units were actually one mile below St. Lo on one side of the town.

On the coast, the Americans had battled to within two miles of Lessay. Halfway between Lessay and St. Lo in the region of Pariers, American units beat off desperate counterattacks by paratroopers, tank and infantry last night. This morning the Yanks were mopping up the last German remnants that managed to penetrate the lines.

One correspondent with the Lt. Gen. Omar Bradley's forces described how the Americans were leap-frogging units into the line so that the Germans were compelled to face fresh troops all the time. Americans, it was said, are moving at economical speed, but in some sectors fast enough to capture wounded prisoners.

Despite the fact that the Germans are throwing in paratroopers and artillerymen as infantrymen in this sector, there is no sign of panic in what appears to be planned withdrawal in order to protect his harassed right flank around Caen.

A SHAEP spokesman stressed

Top Mediterranean Ace Knocks Off 17th Plane

MAAF HEADQUARTERS, July 14—Maj. Herschel H. Green, top Mediterranean ace from Mayfield, Ky., notched another enemy plane on his Mustang today when he shot down an ME-109 for his 17th victory.

Maj. Green got his latest Jerry while flying escort for heavy bombers on a mission against the Mantus rail yards.

the fact that the German counterattacks which recaptured Louvigny and Hottot southeast of Caen and took St. Honorine and Colombelles northeast of the town were not serious.

In the words of the SHAEP spokesman, the enemy's present position is "a tough nut to crack," but the general feeling is that every hour of comparative lull lends added weight to the already terrifying concentration of guns and armor that will soon strike at the bulk of Rommel's five panzer divisions.

That the Germans are fearful of what may be in store for them was seen in the report by the Nazi news agency that General Sir Bernard L. Montgomery has in his British 2nd Army four army corps, 20 tank divisions and an estimated 500,000 men.

The best choice of an Allied breakthrough, it was said, seems to

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General Roosevelt Dies In Normandy

LONDON, July 14 — Brig. Gen. Theodore Roosevelt, son of President Theodore Roosevelt, died in Normandy of natural causes, it was announced yesterday.

General Roosevelt, veteran of the Tunisian, Sicilian and Italian campaigns, died in his tent Thursday after a heart attack, Larry Leseuer, CBS correspondent, reported.

The broadcast said: "General Roosevelt led the first wave of American doughboys up the beaches at the zero hour of the second front, still hobbling on his cane after recuperation from wounds."

General Roosevelt was 56. After fighting in the last war, he entered the New York State Assembly. He served as Assistant Secretary of the Navy from 1921 to 1924, as governor of Puerto Rico from 1929 to 1932 and as governor-general of the Philippines in 1932 and 1933.

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Germans' Fanatical Fighting Baffles Pursuing Americans

By Cpl. WADE JONES

(Stars and Stripes Staff Writer)

WITH THE 5TH ARMY, July 13 (Delayed)—"The enemy has maintained his opposition to the Allied armies in Italy without signs of weakness," is the way today's communiqué puts it. Infantrymen of the American division which fought across the Cecina River July 1 and then battled their way northward to above Castellina put it another way.

The trouble in general is that the Germans have been battling fiercely ever since they were pushed back from the Cecina River, in defense of the strategically important high ground around Riparbella and Castellina. The specific difficulty, though, is their current manner of fighting.

"I've never before seen such fanatical fighting as the Germans in this sector have been displaying the last ten days or so," says Lt. Paul Koerner, Pontiac, Ill., a man who knows his Germans. He's been

fighting the war in Italy for many months and last January he led four tanks and 18 infantrymen to capture the town of Cairo, just north of Cassino, and take more than 80 prisoners, including the personnel of a battalion command post. For that he got the Silver Star. He knows his Germans.

"I don't know what the hell has got into 'em these last few days," Koerner says.

"I don't know either," said a lieutenant colonel and a battalion commander who was sitting nearby.

"The other day a German sergeant leading a squad walked over into our lines with his arms over his head and holding a machine pistol in one hand. He said he and his men wanted to surrender. When they got within about 20 yards of us, the squad leader suddenly dropped the machine pistol to his hip and opened up on our men. But

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Russians Drive On East Prussia

Request To Fight Made By Italy Youth Groups

ROME, July 14—Youth organizations in liberated Italy have appealed to the Allied authorities and the Italian government to be allowed to fight "side by side with the United Nations, for the liberation of their country and the oppressed peoples," in a declaration published today.

"Only in this manner," the declaration added, "can Italian youth be assured that its sacrifices during the past nine months were not in vain."

Fall Of Poggibonsi Puts French Units Close To Florence

ADVANCED ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, July 14 — Poggibonsi, an important communications town between Leghorn and Arezzo, has fallen to French troops of the 5th Army, it was announced tonight.

The capture of Poggibonsi, representing an advance of almost 15 miles northwest of Siena, brings the forces of General Alphonse Juin 20 miles from the well-protected city of Florence.

Along the rest of the front important road centers and higher ground guarding German defenses around Arezzo and the roads to Leghorn fell to slugging 5th and 8th Army soldiers, but each gain brought the Allied forces nearer to a promised new high in violent warfare.

American troops, including the fighting 42nd Regimental Combat Team, captured Bastina after bitter street fighting, and moved on two miles north to take the village of San Luce. The fighting was ferocious in this sector, with 5th Army infantry holding the heights of Monte Maggiore only after they had beaten off enemy attacks with bayonets and hand grenades.

Other 5th Army gains reported today included the important road center of San Gimignano, a town of 11,300 inhabitants, five miles due west of Poggibonsi. This gain placed French troops in position to outflank Poggibonsi. The Germans were in retreat in this area, but were covering the withdrawal with devastating artillery and mortar. Nevertheless, the French pushed on northward.

The 8th Army, it was revealed today, has forced the enemy off valuable high ground west of the Tiber and east of Arezzo, in a sector where the Nazis give no indications of plans to withdraw. After several days of fierce, fluid fighting, Monte Castiglione Maggio is now in Allied hands.

Booby-Trapped Candy Designed By Germans

WASHINGTON, July 14—Candy with a piece of thermite implanted in its center is the newest and most diabolical booby trap invented by the Germans, the Army revealed yesterday. When eaten the candy melts away and the thermite flames up in the throat and mouth. The Germans are also using the Yanks' desire for cleanliness in devising other traps. A liquid soap dispenser filled with sulphuric acid or a similar material burns the hands when tipped. Another gadget is an innocent-looking cake of soap which can be used for some time and then when the coating has worn away detonates an explosive to blow off the hand.

Nazis Leave Pinsk Under Steady Fire

MOSCOW, July 14—Russian columns were reported within 20 miles of East Prussia today, while far to the south the Germans evacuated Pinsk, Polish city covering the approaches to Brest-Litovsk and Warsaw. Soviet sources have not announced the capture of Pinsk, however.

Pinsk, at the eastern end of the German defense line in the Pripiet Marshes, has been outflanked for some time by Red armies under Marshal Rokossovsky. The Germans announced its evacuation shortly after the Soviet high command reported the highway from Pinsk to Brest-Litovsk was under fire from Russian artillery.

Despite general stiffening of resistance by the Wehrmacht and hurried efforts to hold up the offensive by bringing up reserves, the Soviet advance in the north swept past captured Vilna across Lithuania to the Niemen River, last natural defense barrier before the Reich.

Capture of Vilna, announced last night in a special order by Marshal Stalin, released additional Soviet troops for the dash into the Baltics. The city fell after a five-day, house-to-house battle and Marshal Stalin's announcement said the German garrison had been "annihilated."

Vilna is a communications center linking White Russia, Poland and the Baltic states. It was the southernmost of the Pskov-Vilna chain of German fortresses guarding the three Baltic countries and was a major supply and transport channel for the Nazi divisions in the north.

With Soviet columns racing beyond Vilna, it appeared that the German bastions of Grodno in Poland and Kaunas, capital of Lithuania, had been outflanked by the appearance of the Red Army at

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Yanks Kill Leader Of Hawaiian Raid

SAIPAN, July 14—Two Jap admirals, one of whom directed the attack on Pearl Harbor, were killed in the battle for this key island of the Marianas, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced today.

The Japanese leaders killed, Admiral Nimitz said, were Admiral Chuicho Negumo, commander of Nip forces in the Central Pacific who directed the Pearl Harbor attack, and an admiral whose name was given simply as Yano.

Admiral Nimitz also announced that U. S. amphibious forces had landed on Maniagassa Island, two miles north of Saipan, and that Guam, midway between the Marianas and the Carolines, had been shelled for two straight days by our air and naval units.

The new raids on Guam were believed to be part of a "softening up" process as a prelude to invasion by U. S. assault troops.

The island, 156 miles south of Saipan and 1,056 miles northeast of Manila, was captured by the Japs shortly after Pearl Harbor. It had been in American hands since it was ceded to us by Spain in 1899 and was a naval base for the Pacific fleet.

General Douglas MacArthur disclosed that the Jap 18th Army, trapped in New Guinea, had begun moving west against our positions at Aitape. "Our outposts inflicted heavy casualties in a preliminary engagement with the enemy force," the MacArthur communiqué said.

Air Blockade Used To Seal Marshalls For Quick Victory

Stars and Stripes U. S. Bureau

WASHINGTON — Blockade—the historic mission of seapower—has grown wings. The Army described how airpower had blockaded 20,000 square miles of Japanese-dominated area in the Pacific to speed the conquest of the Marshall Islands.

Combined operations by Army, Navy and Marine aircraft, the Associated Press said, sealed off the key islands of Mille, Jaluit, Wotje and Maleolap so effectively that in January the largest naval task force ever employed in the Pacific up to that time sailed undetected through the Marshalls to attack and invade Kwajalein.

Maleolap was the most highly developed and the best defended Japanese base in the Marshalls. Jaluit the enemy's administrative headquarters for the islands' seaplane and submarine bases.

Instead of attacking them, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz blockaded them by air and bypassed them.

The purpose of the first missions against the islands was to prevent effective Japanese resistance to the scheduled amphibious invasion of the Gilbert Islands. Once the Gilberts were secured and air bases built on Makin and Tarawa, systematic neutralization of the four key atolls began in preparation for the invasion of the Marshalls.

Sixty days after the attacks started and two weeks before the invasion of Kwajalein, two of the atolls were reported 80 percent neutralized and a third 50 percent neutralized by Maj. Gen. Willis H. Hale, then commanding the 7th AAF and now commanding all land-based aircraft in the advanced areas of the Central Pacific. By the time the task force moved into the Marshalls, bombing had eliminated Japanese detection devices and carrier plane strikes caught most of the remaining enemy planes on the ground so not a single unit of the fleet was attacked by hostile aircraft.

Teddy Powell Faces Draft Dodging Charge

DETROIT — Teddy Powell, 38, orchestra leader and jazz composer, was arrested on draft-dodging charges in New York today. The FBI charged he gave gifts to draft board clerk John E. Wilson and was told by Mr. Wilson to disregard his induction notice for December 29, 1942. Mr. Wilson later committed suicide, after being indicted for conspiracy to aid two persons to beat the draft.

The FBI said the Powell papers were removed from the draft file by Mr. Wilson, but the action was discovered by the draft board in September, 1943, and the orchestra leader was ordered to appear in Los Angeles, when he was placed in 4-F. He is held under \$3,000 dollars bail for a hearing next week.

Here's A Bewildering Story About Too Many Macguires

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Once there were two brothers from Providence, R. I., namely, Francis J. Macguire and John Macguire.

At least once. Because one day Lt. (jg) Francis J. Macguire, who serves with a motor torpedo squadron in the Southwest Pacific, got a letter from S-Sgt. John Macguire. This didn't surprise Lt. Macguire much because, even though he knew his brother John was an Air Force ground crew corporal in England, he figured John was matching him in promotions. The lieutenant had just been promoted from ensign.

A few seconds later, when he had read most of the letter, he noticed something was wrong. John kept referring to himself as an Army Air Force map clerk in Corsica and persisted in linking Francis with Pensacola. The lieutenant began to worry about his brother's mental state.

Then he read the address again. The letter was for Ensign Francis J. Macguire at Pensacola. Navy mail delivery had scored again.

But not being one to shun mail, even if it wasn't for him, Lt. Macguire finished reading the letter, then added a note saying John must really admire his brother

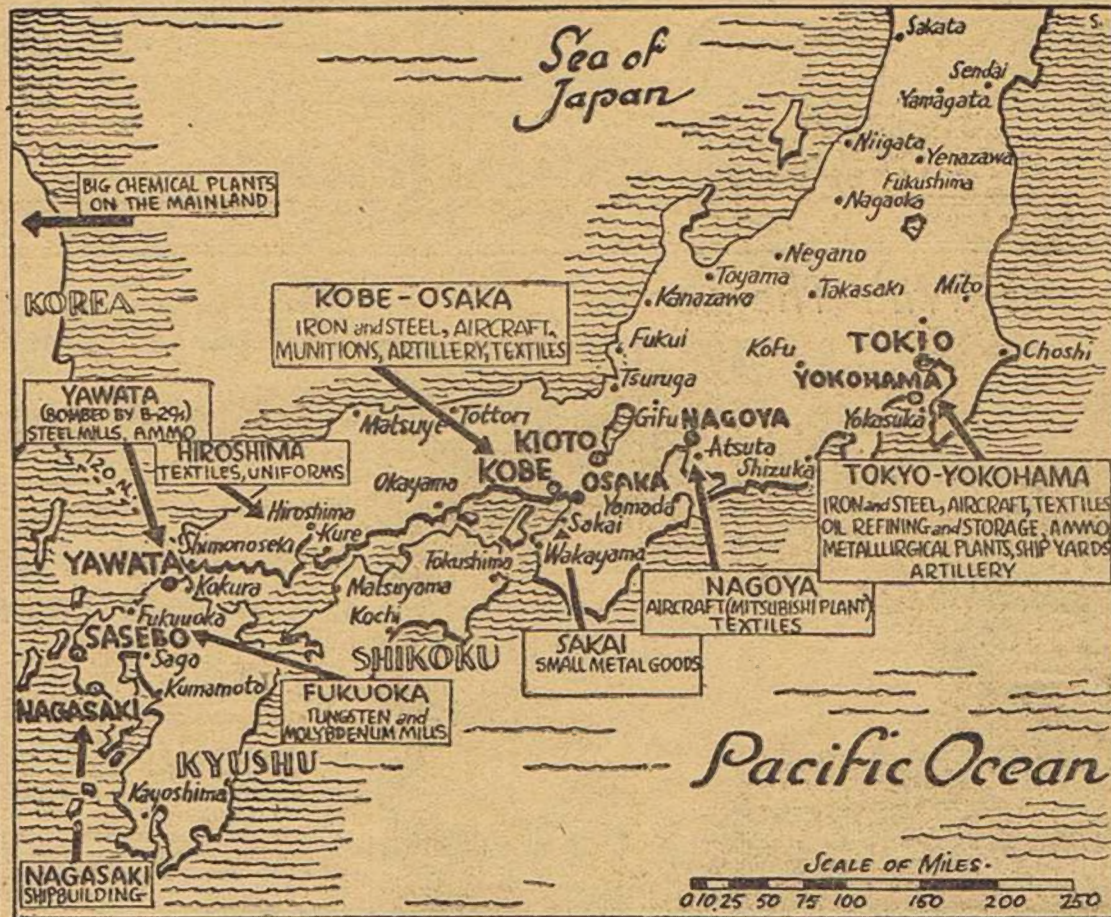
Francis to write such a swell letter, and that he (Lt. Francis) also had a brother (Cpl. John). It was all pretty confusing but Sgt. John wrote back to Lt. Francis and the whole thing was straightened out. Actually, it wasn't the first time the four brothers had been mistaken for each other. When Lt. Francis graduated from Columbia University Midshipman's School in October 1942 and again when he was promoted to lieutenant, Ensign Francis' family got congratulations from friends.

And when Ensign Francis married Elinor Whelan of Kingston, R. I., in January, the other Macguire family had to make explanations.

The Johns have different middle names. Cpl. John's middle name is Patrick, while Sgt. John's is James. But you can lay most of the blame for the whole thing at the feet of Lt. Francis. His middle name really was Eugene. But he didn't like it, so he adopted Joseph as his middle name and had it legalized when he came into the Navy.

So, if he had kept Eugene as his middle name, he would be Francis E. Macguire instead of Francis J. Only now is a fine time to think of it.

Jap War Machine Becomes Target



AMERICA'S NEW SUPER-FORTRESSES, the B-29s, have for the first time brought Japan's war machine within range of Allied bombing. The Japanese have now scattered their strategic industries throughout the length of the Empire but there are still focal points of production and distribution on the mainland itself. Above are some of the prime targets for future missions of the bombers.

Decentralization Of Plants Makes Bombing Difficult

WASHINGTON—America's new Super-Fortresses, the B-29s, have brought Japan's vital war machine within range of American bombing.

Ever since April, 1942 — when General Jimmy Doolittle's planes took off from the carrier "Hornet" to bomb Tokyo objectives, military strategists had been planning for the day when the aerial "operation strangle," so successfully applied to Germany, could be initiated in the Far East. Today, that operation has begun.

But the military blueprint for crippling Japan's industrial empire may be a long time coming to fruition. And Americans looking for a quick, knockout blow through bombings in a few of Japan's major centers will be disappointed. Japan's vulnerability to attack from the air has been exaggerated, Washington's military strategists claim, and it will take a long and continued pounding of a widely-decentralized industrial empire before the effects of America's air superiority can be seen.

Japan's war industries are not

confined to her major cities, nor even to Japan proper. They are scattered throughout Formosa, Korea, Manchuria and North China, and there are believed to be new developments in the islands and countries of southeast Asia that have come under Japanese occupation.

Even so, there are four principal manufacturing and distributing centers on the Japanese mainland. They are:

1. The Fukuoka-Yawata area, where Japan's iron and steel plants and important port facilities are located.
2. The Kobe-Osaka area, industrial center for tank, ordnance, artillery and shipbuilding plants.
3. The Nagoya area, where textile mills have been converted to aircraft assembly plants.
4. The Tokyo-Yokohama area — most heavily populated and widely diversified of Japan's industrial sections.

The iron and steel works at Yawata, target of the first mission by the B-29s, were established in 1897 and have been constantly expanded to a point where the factories now cover about 245 acres and employ some 10,000 workers.

Recent information about any of Japan's industrial concentrations and expansions has been small, since the Japanese have held to "locked door" policy where their industry is concerned from as far back as 1931. And after 1937, information on Japan's manufacturing and production dried up almost completely.

It was a matter of policy and expediency for Japan, noting the Allied air operation against Germany, to decentralize her war plants and industries throughout

Woman Jurist Claims Girls Aren't Behaving

ST. LOUIS—Girls are misbehaving more than boys, Mrs. Camille Kelley, judge of the Memphis, Tenn., juvenile court for nearly 25 years, declared this week in a discussion of current delinquency problems.

The woman jurist proposed broader use of policewomen "flexible in spirit but adamant in principle" in safeguarding the morality of girls. Girls, she said, require special attention to make them aware of responsibilities.

Despite wartime conditions, Memphis has experienced a decrease in juvenile delinquency, Judge Kelly said.

Army, Navy Seek Strong Air Force For Postwar U. S.

WASHINGTON — The Army and Navy have asked Congress to maintain a formidable postwar Air Force backed with mammoth aircraft production plants ready for any emergency. Under Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson and Assistant Secretary of the Navy Artemus L. Gates voiced the armed services' views before a Senate Military Subcommittee.

"The United States should maintain air power sufficient not only to win this war," Mr. Gates said, "but also to keep the peace."

He and Mr. Patterson also said the government ought to retain title to its eight huge bomber plants by lease arrangements with private enterprise wherever possible as a national policy for the maintenance of U. S. air power.

Secretary Gates told the committee that the Navy, while plugging for a large peacetime sea force, endorses the resolution of the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce that America should keep in fighting trim "air power strong enough to keep the peace."

He quoted from the resolution on the specific means of accomplishing this end as follows:

1. By maintaining adequate air forces in such strength and in such state of readiness as to preclude successful assault on our country or its possessions.

2. By acquiring and maintaining air bases essential to our security and that of overseas trade.

3. By facilitating orderly economic expansion of domestic and international air transport and of private flying.

4. By preserving a strong aircraft manufacturing industry.

Secretary Patterson told the committee that a postwar military establishment with its necessary industrial support must be maintained on the assumption that this country will never again "be given such a period of grace between the start of war and the necessary full-scale military effort as provided by France, England and Russia in the present war."

MEXICO PREPARED

MEXICO CITY—Mexico has a well-equipped and well-armed army ready to be called into action should it be needed by the United Nations, Ezequiel Padilla, Mexico's Foreign Minister, declared this week. He added that Mexico is also ready to send 100,000 more workers to the U. S. to assist in the war effort should the demand arise.

Cabin In The Carolines



THIS TINY LOG CABIN, built in the backyard of Postmistress Lena Alexander (left), boasts the distinction of being the smallest postoffice in the United States. Located in Jackson County, North Carolina, the tiny postoffice does most of its business with philatelists who want to add the postmark of the station to their collection. (Acme)

Yanks' Broadcast Goads Krauts Into Disclosing Selves

LONDON—A dispatch by John O'Reilly, New York Herald Tribune correspondent, this week told how several members of an American tank outfit on the Normandy front recently goaded the Germans opposing them into disclosing gun positions by the use of taunts over a loudspeaker.

At night the Americans went out in front of their lines and prepared their broadcasting studio. They had men who could speak German and Polish and they also had a harmonica player. At two minutes before noon the German-speaking American called out "Achtung, Achtung, go to your foxholes immediately."

There was a brief pause and then American shells dropped on the Germans. Then, with perfect timing, the voice came on again:

"See, that's what you men are going to get. Do you want to be massacred or do you want to surrender? Oh, so you won't come out? Well, all right, you asked for it. Look out now!"

The voice stopped and a few more shells went over. Then the voice cut in again and was followed by a concentration of American artillery fire.

From their studio high above the German position the American observers could see the Germans running around, signaling to each other after the American barrage. Then they saw the Germans bring up two 88 mm. guns and two 105 mm. guns and open fire. This was just what the American artillery men wanted them to do.

Observers telephoned back positions of the German guns and a withering barrage cut through the Germans in short order. The German guns were promptly silenced.

Veteran Testifies Flat Feet Not New

NEWARK, July 14 — Joseph Grasso, 26, who seeks reemployment at his tannery job under terms of the Selective Service law, testified yesterday that his flat feet, which were the cause of an Army medical discharge after four months' service, were just as flat during the eight years he worked in the tannery.

He said he was born with flat feet. Two physicians corroborated this condition and said it would not impair his efficiency on the job. Grasso explained in his suit that A. J. Crowhurst and Sons, a leather tanning firm in Belleville, N. J., refused him reemployment on the ground of his physical disability. He said the company physician examining him at the request of his employer told him his feet were in poor condition and he could not work any more.

The Newark man is suing for his old job of tacking hides on boards or one of similar seniority plus back pay of \$12.24 dollars a week since Oct. 25, 1943, the day he applied for reemployment.

Army Now Operating About 50,000 Planes

BUFFALO, July 14 — General Henry H. Arnold today disclosed that the U. S. Army Air Forces now have approximately 50,000 combat, training and transport planes.

Stressing the change in airplane requirements, he said: "When we first went into the war we needed airplanes in numbers so we put into production every kind of plane. As we built up numbers, we began to put in refinements. As soon as we went to the offensive we had to have greater range. Long range and firepower are two things we are most interested in now."

Referring to air superiority, General Arnold said: "Six months ago we went after German plane plants, airbases and modification buildings, so the Germans now have lost most of their offensive power. The Japanese are now on the defensive, too. Instead of coming in hundreds, they come in tens."

LANDING IN SPAIN

WASHINGTON, July 14 — The State Department reported today that it had reached an agreement with the Spanish government for landing rights for American commercial aircraft in Spain.

Hutton At Ease



YOU'D NEVER THINK that this calm creature was explosive Betty Hutton. But then Vesuvius was pretty peaceful for a while, too.

Gains In Normandy Area Satisfactory Though Slow

WASHINGTON, July 14 — The campaign in Normandy, now a little more than five weeks old, may appear to be moving slowly, but military men here agreed today with General Sir Bernard Law Montgomery's verdict that "our gains have been definite and concrete."

At D-day time there were estimates that the first five weeks would be crucial; Allied gains may now be summarized as follows:

1. The Allies came ashore with far fewer casualties than they were prepared to pay.
2. Once ashore, the armies pushed inland and established a firm beachhead, cut across the Cotentin Peninsula and seized the port of Cherbourg.
3. The beachhead has been organized as a base of operations and the Allies have been able to continue their accumulation of men and supplies there for future operations.
4. Large casualties have been inflicted on the enemy with 54,000 of his men captured and undetermined thousands more killed and wounded.

With that in mind, it becomes possible to assess what is happening on the beachhead now. The beachhead is still being enlarged, still being built up as a base of operations. No spectacular offensives have as yet been launched.

If the Germans had shown any ability to mass important forces against the beachhead, General Montgomery might have been forced to move boldly with a major attack to knock the enemy off balance and to keep him that way. But the Nazis have been unable to launch a heavy counteroffensive and so Montgomery is holding his Sunday punch on the basis that there is no point in achieving a breakthrough until he is ready to exploit it. Accordingly, the fight-

ing now in progress in Normandy is strictly local in character. The port of Caen has been taken and British and Canadian troops in savage fighting are pushing to enlarge their positions to make it safe for use as a supply port.

In the American sector the same advances are being fought chiefly to get possession of some lateral roads which will relieve the traffic bottleneck around Carentan.

In all of these local actions, despite the bitterness of enemy resistance in many of them, the Allies as yet are still relying chiefly on their vast superiority of firepower. Nothing like the full strength of the Allied armies on the beachhead can be involved in these actions. By using more men gains could be made more quickly—but more men would be lost.

If, as stories from headquarters have indicated, the Normandy operation has not moved quite as quickly as had been hoped, it probably has been because of the weather. Luck has been against the Allies in that respect and the long siege of bad weather not only prevented full exploitation of Allied air control but also slowed up sea-borne movement of equipment and supplies.

Bastille Day In Algiers Featured By De Gaulle

ALGIERS, July 14 — General Charles de Gaulle presided at colorful Bastille Day ceremonies in Algiers today, after returning Thursday night from his visit to the United States and Canada.

Surrounded by high military, diplomatic and civil officials, General de Gaulle, fresh from his successful parley with President Roosevelt in which he secured American recognition of the Committee of National Liberation as the de facto government of liberated France, reviewed a long parade of French and Allied troops.

Amidst cheering crowds the general and the official party marched to the steps of the Grande Poste and stood a moment at the "Altar of the Fatherland," erected beneath an immense map of France. From there he ascended to the monument to the dead where he lighted the "flame of memory."

ACCIDENT TOLL HIGH

WASHINGTON, July 14 — Accidents killed 18,000 workers on the job during 1943, the National Safety Council revealed yesterday. This toll for one year almost equaled the total number of war deaths reported by the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard since Pearl Harbor.

FDR's Decision Doesn't Phase Confident GOPs

WASHINGTON, July 14—President Roosevelt's fourth-term statement was greeted with expressions of delight by those who have been clamoring for him to run again, but many Republicans declared it was no surprise and predicted he would fail of re-election. Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, Republican nominee, had no comment.

Eugene Connolly, New York, official of the American Labor party, said his group "welcomes the President's decision," and David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies Garment Workers, AFL, said the announcement "meets with the overwhelming approval of the 300,000 members of our organization."

Sen. Edwin C. Johnson (D., Cal.), who is opposed to a fourth term, would not comment. Another anti-fourth-term Democrat, Sen. W. Lee O'Daniel, Texas, said: "It was not much of a surprise of course. I'm against a fourth term for anybody."

Sen. Claude Pepper (D., Fla.), said, "The nation expected this of the President and will approve his decision."

Sen. Charles O. Andrews (D., Fla.), said: "I do not believe in a fourth term or a third term, but that is not the question now. We are in

the middle of a war. The Allies have confidence in our leadership and to change it might prolong the war."

Rep. Walter C. Ploeser (R., Mo.): "Roosevelt and the New Deal clique have carefully planned the fourth term for four years. Four more years of Roosevelt probably would destroy the American Republic but I think there will be four more years of Roosevelt."

Sen. Gerald P. Nye (R., N. D.): "I'm a little surprised. I've been playing a hunch the President would not be a candidate for re-election, but I don't think it matters greatly. The Dewey-Bricker front is bound to be the winner."

Sen. James J. Davis (R., Pa.): "I know nobody in public life around Washington who didn't believe the President would not be a candidate. If he is still living he will be a candidate for a fifth term."

John J. O'Connor, eastern chairman of the anti-fourth-term American Democratic National Committee: "Roosevelt's announcement as was expected by even morons is an arrogant challenge to all Americans who still cherish the republican form of government and their democratic institutions."

Sen. John L. McClellan (D., Ark.): "The circumstance prevented any other choice or selection with any hope of success in November. If Roosevelt cannot win for the Democrats no one else can."

Gov. Dwight Griswold (R., Neb.), who nominated Gov. Dewey at the GOP convention: "It looks to me like a ding-dong battle from now to November. I have confidence that the sober opinion of the American people will support the type of leadership the Republicans have named in the person of Gov. Dewey, but I do not think it will be an easily-won victory."

Casualties Mount In U. S. Tragedies

NEW YORK, July 14—Casualties continued to mount yesterday as a result of three tragedies which hit scattered sections of the U. S. during the past week.

In Hartford, Conn., the death toll in the circus fire now stands at 162 with two more victims dying yesterday. State Fire Marshal Edward J. Hickey announced that the "origin of the fire had been determined" and the coroner continued a secret inquest to fix responsibility.

In Jellico, Tenn., the death toll in the troop train wreck is 34 with the announcement yesterday of the death of Ray W. Parker, Trenton, Ohio. Thirty-one of those killed were Army men.

Sixteen persons are now dead and five are reported critically injured following the crash in South Portland, Maine, of an Army light bomber into a war workers' trailer camp.

Meanwhile, Ringling Brothers and Barnum and Bailey circus was placed in the hands of receivers through a court order in Hartford. Damage suits against circus corporation mounted yesterday toward the million dollar mark. Many of the suits named the City of Hartford as co-defendant and at least one also named Fire Chief John C. King and Fire Marshal Henry G. Thomas.

Judge Pledges Early Esquire Mail Decision

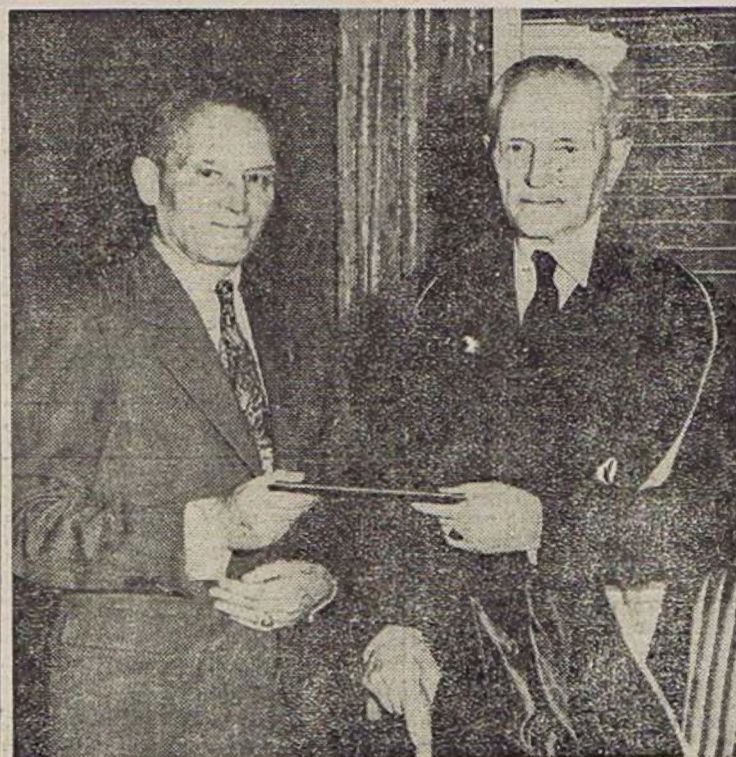
(Stars and Stripes U. S. Bureau)

WASHINGTON, July 14 — An early decision in the appeal of Esquire Magazine against Postmaster General Frank Walker's order denying it second-class mailing privileges was promised yesterday by Justice T. Whitfield Davidson in Federal district court.

Before adjourning the brief session, Justice Davidson said he expected to make his decision sometime tomorrow.

"It is not the purpose of this court to impose a decision which would lay the foundation for censorship of the mails," he said, declaring that he must determine the "marginal line of approach" between the power of the postmaster general to group and classify mail and actual censorship of the mails.

Pershing Honored



HONORARY DEGREE of Doctor of Laws recently was bestowed upon General John J. Pershing by the University of Wisconsin. Vice Admiral Emory S. Land, USN (Ret.), Chairman of the U. S. Maritime Commission and Administrator of the War Shipping Administration, made the presentation in the general's suite at Walter Reed Hospital.

(U. S. Army Photo)

No Birth-Rate Worries Here



YOU SHOULD HAVE SEEN Pop's face when the little woman presented him with 23 offspring. Mother and the kids are doing fine, but Pop is leading a dog's life. (Acme)

America's Hotel-Dwellers Rough It But Servicemen Get Some Breaks

(Stars and Stripes U. S. Bureau)

NEW YORK—The days when a guy could walk into a hotel and say, "Give me a room and bath," and get it, are gone for the duration plus. Now you'd be lucky to get a cot in the grand ballroom and a dixie cup, with the privilege of making your own bed.

In short, the American hotel business is booming like it never has before, with the majority of hotels operating at 100 percent capacity.

Not only are the hotels sheltering America's wandering multitudes of service men, their wives, and war workers—they are doing the job with some 150,000 less employees called to duty with the armed forces, minus thousands more who have gone into war plants. As a result, the ladies have taken over the hotel business. Women have become bartenders, dining room captains, and in New York City, one has reached the pinnacle of her profession—a wine stewardess.

Despite the unprecedented demand for hotel space, service men traveling on business or furlough still get a break.

CLEARING HOUSE

The New York Recreational Committee, which is the clearing house for all soldier-aid in the metropolitan New York area, has this to say: "Not one service man who has applied for a hotel room through this office has gone without accommodations." (Biggest demand came Saturday, November 6, last year, when 1,000 soldiers came in for last minute accommodations). The same type of report has come in from other big centers throughout the United States, although, there are the inevitable few cases where "non-cooperation" is charged.

That doesn't mean, however, that every GI gets a room; a lot of them don't know where to go for information; some of them, with or without reason, don't want to bother about going through channels. On Saturday night Central Park is full of GIs, sometimes with girls, sometimes without.

Big town hotels generally set aside a percentage of rooms for servicemen, holding them open until mid-evening. This block reservation, however, does not generally apply to Saturday night, although civilian committees acting on behalf of stranded soldiers have a priority on cancellations. The normal procedure is for the hotel to phone up the agency, such as Traveler's Aid Society, and tip them off when cancellations come in.

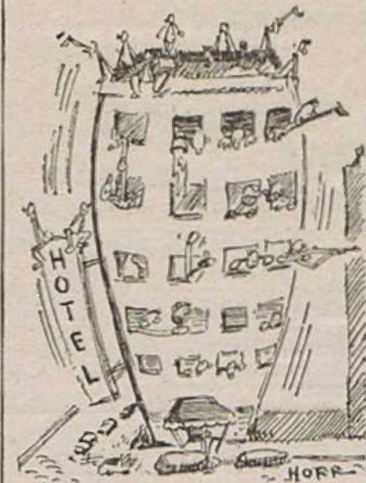
EAGER TO HELP

The big hotels are always eager to do special favors for GIs, charging up the added expense to patriotism, good will and publicity. Down in Houston, Texas, a hotel specializes in helping service couples get married, furnishing the wedding parlor, locating the minister and the manager acting—if necessary—as best man. In New York, several of the fashionable hotels will turn over a bridal suite—usually 18 dollars a day—to a service man and his bride for about five bucks.

But the relationship between ho-

telman and service man isn't all roses. A midwest hotel employed a number of good looking girls for elevator operators. One day a large contingent of marines moved in unexpectedly. Result: Confused elevator service, and the day after that no pretty girl elevator operators.

Hotels do not deny that, under wartime demands and restrictions, they haven't been able to do the job they liked to do. Yet the "big name" places still put up their cus-



tomary swank, and are usually very frank in informing the customers it's going to cost them, especially with the 20—it was 30—percent cabaret tax. The warnings will be found on your dinner table in the form of prim cards telling you what time the minimum charge becomes effective, what hours in which Scotch may be ordered, and not to forget to buy war bonds.

All drinking places are stressing rum, because there is plenty of it. Hotels will now serve rum manhattans, martinis, old-fashioned and just about every other kind of heretofore non-rum cocktail.

Hotels have streamlined their menus; where there once were 12

or 15 meal choices, today there are only five or six listed.

Use of silverware and china also has been curtailed through wear and breakage that could not be replaced. Flat silverware also has "disappeared" in large quantities, said hotel spokesmen.

The California Hotel Association, worried over shortages of towels, asked a military authority if it were possible to round up hotel towels in nearby camps. An order went out to military laundries to pick up all such towels, to be cleaned and shipped to the Hotel Association, which would foot the bill. But the attempt at economy failed; the Association, swamped with towels, is now faced with the problem of determining which of the many Ambassador, Roosevelt, etc. hotels the towels belong to.

PLENTY OF MONEY

For once the hotels have the money to spend, and the need to spend it if the materials could be had. Right now they say they could spend over 100,000,000 dollars for furnishings.

The postwar policy of the American Hotel Association is, generally, to modernize present establishments rather than build new hotels. For this purpose, hotel groups are asking Congress for some sort of a "deferred maintenance" plan whereby hotels today can set aside a certain non-taxable percent of room income—about 15 percent—for postwar repairs and renovations.

The tendency against expansion, it seems, is because hotel owners remember all too well the depression years of the early 30s, when 85 percent of the nation's hotels went into receivership.

For perhaps two years after peace comes, travel will still remain above peacetime normal, owners believe; after that, any new hotel construction will be along the theory of decentralization, such as "airplane inns" similar to the "railroad hotels" of an earlier era. Any new downtown developments will have to have special roofs for landing of helicopter travelers, hotelmen believe.

DONALD DUCK

(Courtesy of King Features)



Colleges Making Plans For Returning Veterans

(Stars and Stripes U. S. Bureau)

NEW YORK—With the "GI Bill of Rights" a law, America's colleges and universities already have taken the first steps toward adjusting their courses of study so they can best benefit returning service men.

All over the country, men and women will be going back to school, some of them getting their first taste of college life, some of them returning to complete educations which were interrupted after one or two years by the war.

The provision allowing any returning veteran who was under 25 when he entered the service a minimum of one year's schooling at government expense is seen by the colleges as a vital factor in their own financial recovery, as well. Colleges all over the country expect an influx of new students, for the law allows ex-service men and women to enter any school of his or her choosing. At least 1,000,000 soldiers are expected to take advantage of the bill, at a cost to the government of slightly over a billion dollars.

Even veterans who were over 25 may take advantage of the law's benefits if they can prove their education was "delayed, interrupted, impeded or interfered with." Final interpretation of this provision will be left to the Veterans' Administration, but indications are that the clause will be interpreted liberally.

The law does not apply only to colleges. A veteran may attend an elementary school, trade or technical institution, college or graduate school, and during the period he attends school he will receive 50 dollars a month if single, 75 dollars if he has one or more dependents. Tuition, up to 500 dollars per year, will be paid by the government, as will all other expenses except room and board.

THREE MORE YEARS

If, at the end of the first year, the veteran has shown satisfactory progress, he will be entitled to three more years of free education. To take advantage of the benefits of the law, a veteran must return to school within two years after discharge or within two years after the war ends. He may go to school part-time, attend school while working, take a series of short-term courses or serve an apprenticeship training, but his complete education must not take longer than seven years. To be eligible for free schooling, he must have 90 days service.

Typical of the institutions which are preparing for the veterans is Syracuse University, which already has purchased additional facilities, and has created a special office to deal with the veterans' problems. Short vocational courses are available, and additional plans call for special physical education courses for men physically handicapped.

U. S. Fruit Crop Likely To Reach Record High

WASHINGTON — The nation's fruit orchards are expected to yield a record harvest this year, but civilian supplies of canned fruits probably will be "somewhat reduced," the Department of Agriculture announced this week.

Anticipated yields are: Peaches—60 percent above last year.

Apricots—Three times as many.

Cherries—70 percent greater. The pear crop is expected to be slightly smaller than last year, but the orange and grapefruit harvests already sent to market are record breakers.

Military and Lend-Lease demands are too heavy, however, the Department warned, to expect civilian allocations to be as large in 1945 as they were for the present year.

vocational guidance and placement services, and even a curriculum whereby a veteran may complete high school work.

Rhode Island State looks forward to a number of veterans enrolling for the 1944 fall semester. An elaborate system of translating military experience into academic credits has been devised.

Among special features of the University of Cincinnati's program is the breaking down of courses into three, six, nine, 12 and 20-month periods. Handling the over-all arrangements will be a university committee on veterans' education.

FLUID PROGRAM

New York University has devised one of the most fluid programs. A veteran may enroll at NYU any Monday morning without waiting for the start of a new semester. And at Vanderbilt, an individual counseling service will help veterans map out their college programs. Vanderbilt also opens a new series of evening classes in September.

At Yale a veteran may get special educational opportunities if he feels the need for speed in preparation for a profession or the need of a different type of education from that offered in the curriculum.

Indiana, which already has 50 discharged veterans enrolled, has opened an office of veterans' affairs, and the American Legion is cooperating with this office in acquainting veterans with opportunities afforded by legislation.

These are but a few of the institutions waiting to supply the returning veteran with a complete education if he wants it. Signing of the "GI Bill of Rights" has given him the opportunity, and America's colleges are ready.

Stabilization Fund Running Into Snag

BRETTON WOODS, N. H.—It appears likely that the United Nations will be unable to get their world stabilization fund in operation until at least a year after the governments of Europe's invaded nations are back on home soil, the Associated Press reported this week.

Delegates were said to be confident that an agreement can be worked out to which all 44 nations will adhere but the date for the fund to become operative must be left undecided because of currency headaches governments expect to find.

Yugoslavia, for example, has eight currencies in circulation. A typical question: How many francs then will France exchange for Yugoslav currency if France buys Yugoslav lumber?

Another problem is China with the world's worst inflation problems. Its monetary unit, yuan, is now worth five cents in American money, although it once was worth 30 cents. Thus, she has to sell six times as much tungsten to the U. S. to get commensurate returns and obviously after the war, China would like to get closer to the 30-cent yuan. But if she does—since the U. S. now has tungsten production—how low must she keep her yuan to undersell American tungsten production and get back her markets?

These are a few of the many problems which the monetary conference here must consider, the AP declared, adding that America's delegation, representing the world's richest country, must be especially careful to think through all post-war trade implications.

By WALT DISNEY

In Democratic Convention Spotlight



GOV. KERR



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT



HENRY A. WALLACE

Vice-Presidential Candidate Seen As Democrat Dilemma

NEW YORK — With President Roosevelt's declaration that he will accept the Democratic nomination if he is chosen, the Democratic National Convention opening in Chicago Wednesday, July 19, will face what political writers term "a dynamite-laden question"—whom to nominate for Mr. Roosevelt's running mate.

Although the President has thus far been silent on his choice for second place on the ticket, it is believed that he would again prefer Vice President Henry Wallace, an Associated Press dispatch said this week, attributing its information to "Democratic circles." But unlike 1940 when he insisted upon Mr. Wallace, the President this time won't make such a forceful demand, the AP said.

The "dark horse" candidate for the spot is said to be Senate Majority Leader Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky, according to press dispatches.

But there are many other possible candidates. Mentioned frequently in the press as speculation grows are Speaker of the House Sam Rayburn, Texas; Sen. Henry S. Truman, Miss.; James F. Byrnes, director of War Mobilization; Governors J. Melville Broughton, N.C., and Robert S. Kerr, Okla.; Paul V. McNutt, War Manpower Commissioner; Associate Justice William O. Douglas of the Supreme Court and Under Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, Jr.

WILLKIE?

The New York Post in an editorial suggested Wendell Willkie for the Democratic vice presidential nomination. Another suggestion was that a woman be picked for the post in order to assure the Democrats the women's vote.

Opposition to Vice President Wallace has been evidenced openly by southern Democrats (Virginia has instructed her 24 delegates not to vote for Mr. Wallace) although most of the southern state delegations have remained silent. Wallace supporters who are generally members of farmer and labor groups and the so-called liberal elements of the Democratic party claim that 319 delegates are pledged to the Vice President. The required number for a majority is 589.

In reference to the question of presidential support for Mr. Wallace, a United Press dispatch written by the Association's White House correspondent Lyle C. Wilson, says, "Mr. Roosevelt's ability to control the convention and to have Mr. Wallace on his ticket is unquestioned. What the President must decide is whether it is wiser

to avoid the bitterness that Mr. Wallace's renomination would create and to accept a conservative Democrat."

The correspondent points out that since the President would be 62 upon taking office for the fourth term should he be elected, the possibility of his death in office therefore becomes a factor in future party control.

Should Mr. Wallace be "abandoned," the general sentiment is that the vice presidential nomination would develop into a free-for-all, according to New York Times correspondent C. P. Trussell.

Political writers agree that this contest, if it develops, will add excitement to a convention which otherwise is expected to be a cut-and-dried affair during its three-day run.

Sen. Samuel D. Jackson, Ind.,

Deluge Of Wheat Burying Railroads

KANSAS CITY — A harvest almost unbelievably bountiful is rolling into the granaries, elevators and mills here. Railroads gorged with wheat and overburdened with war chug wearily along with load after load of grain wheat piling up by the tracks and in the fields.

Representatives of railroads, mills, elevators, government agencies and the Army met with Sen. Clyde M. Reed, Kansas Republican, to decide how to solve the problem of plenty. Sen. Reed said the only possible source of labor was the 7th Service Command at Omaha and he has telegraphed to see how many prisoners of war are available.

"We've always regarded the normal loading capacity at Kansas City to be approximately 1,500 cars daily," said Sen. Reed. "I am informed that only about half that number actually is being unloaded. If true, we intend to learn why it's true."

He said that instead of finishing a wheat movement in 60 to 90 days as in a normal year, it may take six months or longer to handle a crop estimated at 382,000,000 bushels for the four-state region of Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas and Colorado.

permanent chairman of the convention, said that "it doesn't look like" the President would come out to make a formal acceptance speech, the AP reported.

Sen. Jackson said he presumed the President would be nominated on the evening of the second day—Thursday, July 20. Regarding the second place spot on the party's ticket, he opined that the convention would give "great heed to the President's preference if he expresses one."

In regard to the Democratic platform, two Senators who'll draft it told the AP that they believed the platform should emphasize foreign affairs rather than domestic issues.

KEYNOTER

Governor Kerr of Oklahoma will be the convention keynoter. Mrs. Helen Gahagan Douglas, wife of movie actor Melvyn Douglas and a Democratic Congressional candidate from California, will be one of the convention speakers.

Each state will have two delegates, each with a full vote, for each of its senators and representatives in Congress, totalling 1,176 delegates in all, plus a bonus of two additional delegates-at-large if the state went Democratic in the 1940 election. The convention procedure will be much the same as that followed by the Republicans with convention speeches first in order, followed by adoption of a platform and with selection of the ticket winding up the order of business.

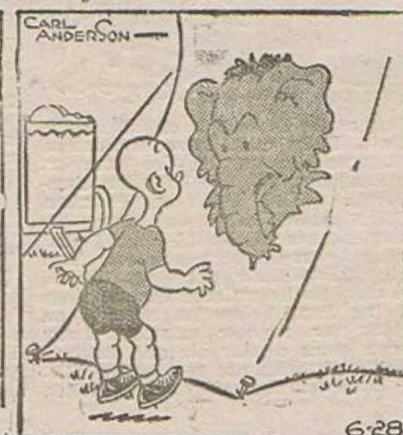
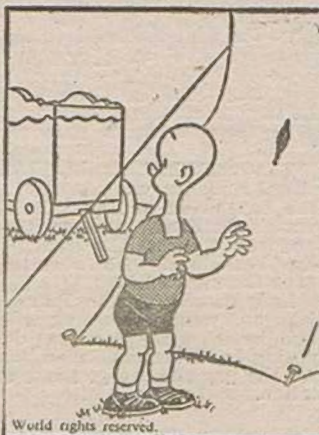
New Giant Transports Built For Army's Use

BURBANK, Calif.—Eleven sister ships of the giant transport plane known technically as the C-69 are now in limited production for the Army at the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation's plant here, company officials have announced.

The military model seats 60 passengers, but as a postwar luxury liner, the plane will carry from 30 to 60 passengers with a crew of six, the company said. The C-69 recently set a new transcontinental speed record of six hours, 58 minutes, flying from Burbank to Washington, D. C., at an average speed of 300 miles per hour.

HENRY

(Courtesy of King Features)



It Happened At Home

ON THE VILLAGE GREEN . . .

A Cascade, Idaho, reporter who called county election officials to get the results in the recent state primary election couldn't believe his ears when a member of the board told him sheepishly, "We forgot to hold the election, son" . . . Ten businessmen of Paterson, N. J., have chartered their own clipper. Tired of waiting for service in their favorite barbershop where proprietor Joe Russak was coping single-handedly with five chairs, they bought the ship for 1,500 dollars and then hired Russak at 40 bucks a week to devote his full time to their tonsorial needs . . . In Austin, Texas, State Agriculture Commissioner J. E. McDonald received a telegram requesting that 12 sandwiches, six pints of milk and six bottles of soda pop be delivered to the railroad station in time to meet a certain train.

The wire was signed by Claude Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, en route to Mexico, who told Austin later that he had been unable to get into the jammed dining car for meals . . . The swing shift at the Everett, Wash., Boeing Flying Fortress plant now has a real American Princess working on the line. The blue-blood is the Princess Shining, daughter of a northwest Indian chief, but Mrs. Harriette Shelton Williams on the payroll . . . For the record: The Fraternal Order of Eagles of the State of Washington adopted a convention resolution declaring them "unalterably opposed to any Japanese ever being returned to the Pacific Coast at the conclusion of the war or any other time," while a gathering of Methodists from Southern California and Arizona went on record opposing any peacetime compulsory military training . . . German prisoners of war enroute to western New York State are said to view the New York Central's hotel at Niagara Falls, with its boarded-up doors and shattered windows, in open glee. "Our aviators did a good job here," one German said. The hotel has been closed for a quarter of a century . . . In Seattle, longshoreman Roy C. Pruett filed suit for 10,000 dollars claiming he suffered "severe nervous shock" and was "battered, hurled, jerked and bruised" when he was tossed from a city bus by lady driver Dorothy Castagno . . . And in Brooklyn, N. Y., Fort Hamilton was received a list of clothing to be displayed in an all-out inspection, but fortunately had the list modified just before the zero hour so they would not be stark naked during the inspection.



PRINCESS SHINING

FROM BROADWAY TO HOLLY WOOD . . .

Harry James and Betty Grable are swelling the family sugar-bowl with a tour of one-night stands at 4,000 dollars per stop . . . Variety reports that out-of-town managers have been advised of a proviso in the contract for "Othello" on the road. It stipulates that a certain percentage of choice lower-floor seats must be placed at the disposal of colored star Paul Roberson so that he will be able to make the seats available to Negro patrons . . . Comedian Jack Haley is taking an eight weeks vacation from radio to head an overseas unit . . . Clark Gable, late of the Army, and Robert Montgomery, still an officer in the Navy, are reported making their own postwar plans. They figure on setting up their own production shop and releasing their stuff through MGM facilities . . . Fredric March's only 1944 screen appearance will be in the movie version of the Broadway anti-Nazi hit, "Tomorrow The World," scripted by a pair of GIs in the Signal Corps . . . With so much cash rolling in on the re-release of "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs," Walt Disney has decided to go ahead and prepare four more feature-length fantasies—"Cinderella," "Alice In Wonderland," "Sword in the Stone," which is based on the legends of King Arthur and "Uncle Remus," from the stories by Joel Chandler Harris . . . Singer Gertrude Neissen of the tawny hair got a different sort of fan letter from a sailor who noted: "You are definitely not my Dream Girl. You're My Lie-Awake-And-Think-About Girl." . . . In the Wac movie she is now making, the glamorous Lana Turner will sport full GI gear, including the latest Wac date dress and the shoes with the two and one-half inch heels . . . And Marlene Dietrich, who legged it over the Mediterranean not so long ago, is already figuring on another overseas tour just as soon as she completes her present MGM assignment.

MANHATTAN MERRY-GO-ROUND . . .

New York's Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia has whipped up a minor storm among commuters to the city by suggesting that suburbanites employed in Manhattan be taxed 40 cents a week from their pay envelopes to help defray the city's 50,000,000-dollar subway deficit. As part of the deficit plan he also suggested a tax on hotel bills and on rents and mortgage interests. The alternative, he said, would be a ten-cent subway fare. The plans will be submitted to a referendum in 1945 . . . The Grand Central Palace induction station closed down for ten days so that GIs stationed there could be given a brush-up on their military training, just in case . . . The Horn and Hardart Company, which operates the automat, reports that people are now stealing about 17,000 dollars worth of tableware a month from their places. Before the war, the loss averaged 3,000 dollars a month . . . Postwar plans of the New York Public Library include remodeling of the Fifth Avenue main library and a new ultra-modern building on 53rd Street near the Museum of Modern Art west of Fifth. The new building will be the main circulating branch of the library . . . One hundred American-born Japanese are now employed in the city's big hotels as a manpower measure and thus far, there hasn't been any sign of trouble . . . And Mayor LaGuardia has lit into the pessimists who have been writing magazine and newspaper articles predicting that New York was on the wane as the nation's leading city. It's all a plot to run down Manhattan real estate values for the benefit of speculators, the mayor said.

By CARL ANDERSON

Marine Commandant's Son Casualty June 28

WASHINGTON — Lt. Col. Alexander A. Vandegrift, Jr., was wounded on June 28 while leading a marine charge on Saipan, his father, Lt. Gen. Alexander A. Vandegrift, Commandant of the U. S. Marine Corps, was notified.

The colonel was shot in the leg as the marines fought their way up Mt. Tapochau. Previously he participated in the capture of Roi and Namur in the Marshall Islands.

How To Tell Your Chum From His Serial Number

By Sgt. HARRY WATSON
(Stars and Stripes Staff Writer)

"When the war is over and I go home and get married," said the cynical GI, "I shall name my first-born 33039139, Jr."

The GI was wrong. He will not be allowed to use that number for his son and heir. Serial numbers just don't work that way.

To the Adjutant General's Office in Washington and to record and file clerks throughout the Army, serial numbers tell a story. Although the number might sometimes appear to be your second name, you couldn't possibly pass it on from generation to generation without spreading the seeds of confusion.

WACS, TOO

Prior to World War I, Army serial numbers were not in use. Instead, identification cards with photographs were provided and there was plenty of confusion. On February 8, 1918, some unsung hero discovered the principle of numbering soldiers. The first serial numbers were issued to enlisted men and not until after the war were they assigned to officers. In June, 1920, when nurses received their ratings, they were also handed serial numbers and the system became Army-wide.

From the beginning, officers' serial numbers were issued on the basis of rank and longevity, in chronological order, as men entered the service. It began with five digit numbers worked its way up to the present six. As with state automobile licenses, important persons promptly copied the low serial numbers. General John J. Pershing, for example, carries the number O-1.

PLENTY CONFUSION

Usually, for enlisted men, seven digit numbers indicate a Regular Army man and eight digit numbers all other components. A number beginning with the figure 1, as does the serial of T-5 Eddie Meyers, New York City, shows that the soldier enlisted in the Army after Pearl Harbor, putting him in the Army of the United States component. The second digit of T-5 Meyers' numerical moniker—2—tells the personnel clerk that he enlisted in the Second Service Command Area.

The serial number of T-5 John E. Long, 36123980, indicates that he was inducted and that he comes from the Sixth Service Command. The block of numbers beginning with the digit 3, and lately 4, shows that a man was inducted, as it befell T-5 Long. Those beginning with the figure 2 originally enlisted

in the National Guard and have been familiar with this sort of thing for quite a while now.

S-Sgt. William J. Melton, for instance, carries the number 2074-6208. The third figure of a National Guard number, instead of the second, shows the place of origin. In the case of Sgt. Melton, it was the Seventh Service Command, which is simple enough if you understand it.

Generally speaking, officers and Wacs have five or six numbers; Regular Army enlisted men have seven, and Selective Service, National Guard and Army of the United States soldiers are entrusted with eight numbers.

An exception to the Regular Army rule is the serial number 17019440, which belongs to Sgt. J. B. Simpson, a Regular Army man with an eight digit number. He enlisted a year before Pearl Harbor and when he got in line, the seven number block ran out and it was necessary to give him an extra one.

SEVEN FOR RA

Two groups of enlisted personnel carry proud prefixes to their numbers, setting them off from the masses. 1st Sgt. Walter H. Krause, with 29 years of service, carries the number R-347271, which indicates that he served in World War I. More recently, Wacs have been assigned the prefix A. For example, T-Sgt. Helen Cochran, Roanoke, Va., is listed as A-308033, which shows that she's a Wac, that she came from the Third Service Command, and that, for all we know, she stood 8033rd in line when the numbers were passed out.

For officers, the prefix letter is O, as in the case of Maj. Harold W. Sax, Chicago, a reserve infantry officer, whose number is O-218989. WO (j.g.) Sam Kurtz, recently given his warrant overseas, has the number W-127446. As an enlisted man, his serial number was different, which is one of the penalties of becoming an officer.

Members of the Army Nurse Corps have serial numbers beginning with the letter N, for Nurse. 1st Lt. Mina Hawthorne, Great Falls, Mont., came from the Ninth Service Command, but her serial number is N-737235. Officially, she's a member of the ANC Reserve, while Regular Army nurses are commissioned in the ANC.

In this case, the service command isn't indicated in the number, because all numbers issued to nurses have six digits and all begin with the figure 7. Nurses, being good soldiers didn't mind.

Looking For Trouble



FRAMED BY A GAPING HOLE in the side of a farmhouse, a Canadian-manufactured tank pushes over the debris as advance units of the Allied 5th Army approach the town of Paliano.
(Canadian Army Photo through PWB)

Boots, Boots, Boots Cause Supply Sarge's Headache

By Sgt. RAY REYNOLDS

(Stars and Stripes Staff Writer)

WITH THE 5TH ARMY—In the parlor of a battered Italian cottage on the road to Leghorn, the men of a combat outfit filed slowly around the table and collected their pay. Most of them handed it over to the guy who would send it home for them—for what use is money in a ghost town, shelled now and again by the krauts?

The men plainly were more interested in the question put to them by supply sergeant John Thibaut as he caught them on the way in.

"Have you signed up for combat boots?" asked Sgt. Thibaut, who has taken care of the men's vital foot-

wear since the day in 1941 when he joined the outfit.

The answer was usually no. Some of them had managed to get hold of paratroop boots months ago in Bizerta through "DI" (Dock Issue).

Only a few more had a previous chance at securing the much-decided shin-high combat boots which have been ordered for all ground troops, doing away with leggins once and for all.

To soldiers whose feet are usually the only means of conveyance, this was a red-letter day.

Sgt. Thibaut unbuckled his shoes and pulled up his pantleg, revealing a red, hairless section of his leg.

"That's what leggins will do for you," he said. "First they scrape the hair off your leg, then rub you almost raw."

Some of the men have cut their leggins short just below where the muscle starts, at the spot where the canvas rubs. This is against the rules but it has been winked at more often than not. The new combat boots run about as high on the shin as paratroop boots and have two buckles.

"You can't beat the Italian hills for testing infantry footwear," said Sgt. Thibaut. "They're particularly rough on shoe heels. When a heel comes off, the man gets a new pair of shoes, for there is no repairing in the line."

A doughfoot takes fine care of his shoes, socks and feet. Every man knows his exact size and will never accept any reasonable facsimile of it.

"They hardly ever take off their shoes when they're in the line," said Sgt. Thibaut, "except maybe to change socks. Usually they're brought new socks every eight or nine days. The old socks are sent to the rear; no one washes socks when he's in the line. When they come off the line, the men take off their shoes as often as they can and wash their feet over and over. There are daily foot inspections, too."

The men filed by, giving their sizes slowly, distinctly, watching to see that Sgt. Thibaut wrote it very legibly. And Sgt. Thibaut made sure he wrote it very, very legibly.

Paintings Stolen

NAPLES—Twelve famous paintings, including Peter Breughel's canvas of the blind leading the blind, have been stolen by the Germans from the Naples Art Gallery. It was disclosed this week by Allied experts who have just completed an inventory of Italian works of art. Another of the missing paintings is Raphael's well-known "Madonna."

Red-Hot Hawaiians Rescue Three Yanks From Kraut Hands

(By a Staff Writer)

WITH THE 5TH ARMY—Men of the 100th Battalion, a Hawaiian unit of the 442nd Regimental combat team, found the pot of gold which adds the final fillip to victory in any engagement. They effected the release of three comrades in arms.

The Yanks had to kill 30 krauts and capture 15 others in a daring maneuver before they set the prisoners free; but, they said, that was a pleasure.

The three captives, Pvt. Serafino Mucci, Bronx, N. Y.; Cpl. Wilbert C. Young, Minneapolis, Minn., and Sgt. John K. Ball, New Hampton, Iowa, saw quite a story to tell, too.

Earlier in the day they and another soldier were out hunting when an Italian peasant told them that seven Germans were hiding in a farmhouse nearby. The Americans prepared to approach the house stealthily, but the Italian walked boldly to the door and shouted, "Tedeschi aresi." The Germans cooked his goose quickly, then went to work on the Yanks whom they spotted in the yard.

The two teams exchanged fire for 20 minutes. During that time one Yank was killed and the ammunition of the other three was exhausted, so they surrendered. Then they were surprised to see not seven but 20 Germans stream out of the farmhouse.

The Germans took their prisoners to the rear for questioning immediately.

Late that afternoon the men of the 100th stormed the Jerry stronghold. The overjoyed captives shouted that their buddies had come to set them free. A kraut who understood English answered with the Germanic equivalent of "Oh, yeah?"

As more and more Yank shells took their toll, however, the Jerries changed their opinion. Finally the butt of a rifle was rammed against the wooden door of the room in which the captured Americans and a guard were locked.

"Don't shoot! Just bust that damned door down," the Yanks shouted as a word of warning. When the liberators came crashing through they were welcomed by Americans and Germans alike because the situation had long since become too hot for the Jerries to handle.

Disposal Men Play With Death On Job

NORTH OF ROME—The officer in charge of an ordnance bomb disposal squad sat down to relax a few minutes after a ticklish job of removing a live grenade, with pin pulled, in a pile of ammunition not far from Rome.

He wiped cold sweat from his brow and although he declined to talk about the job just completed, he pointed to Tech Sergeant Raymond Frech of Creekside, Pa., the ranking noncom of his squad. "He's the best demolitions man in the Army. He makes every move count. That means being cool and level-headed."

Sergeant Frech paid no attention to the conversation as he disassembled unexploded enemy materiel found in areas to be occupied by PBS hospital units and other installations around Rome.

"There isn't much to say. We just do our job," continued the officer. "Most of our tough assignments were in Africa and Sicily and a few in Naples. This is a new squad but the men have been doing bomb disposal work in the same company for over fifteen months over here."

"We keep a sharp eye for booby traps on our reconnaissance and we don't monkey around," said First Lieutenant Richard W. Walkup of Pampa, Texas, who heads the squad working near Rome. With him are six specialists who spent a lot of time at Aberdeen Ordnance grounds, Maryland, before coming overseas.

Beside Lt. Walkup and Sergeant Frech the squad includes Sergeant Gaylord Krenz of Augusta, Wisconsin; Corporal William Ziegler, of Cincinnati, Ohio; Corporal Michael Vlock of Laport, Indiana; Corporal Edward Fox of Paris, Texas, and Corporal William Morcherding of Baltimore, Maryland.

Amorous Lady Taking Break

By Cpl. NATHAN S. LEVY
(Special to The Stars and Stripes)

WITH THE 5TH ARMY—While there may be some misgivings as to whether Lady ever acted like one, there are none concerning her qualities as a seasoned overseas veteran.

The saga of Lady, whose parents were probably shepherd and German police, also is the story of the hardships, thrills and fun experienced by an artillery battalion of the 34th Division which first went overseas to Ireland in January 1942.

Lady was first acquired by Sgt. Edward Moody, Minneapolis, who was later killed en route to North Africa, when she was just a two-week old pup. The sergeant purchased her in New York and brought her to Fort Dix, N. J.

The following few weeks Sgt. Moody spent his time teaching Lady to lie quietly in his barracks



ENGLAND

bag as he carried it on his shoulders. Lady must have understood because she was on the transport when it sailed. The battalion commander, Col. Fritz A. Peterson, Minneapolis, knew well from his experiences in World War I that nothing could stop soldiers from smuggling their pet dogs aboard a ship. So he ordered that all dogs being kept below be brought on deck for regular exercise. Lady then came up for air and strutted her stuff with the rest of the GIs. Lady learned many things. When

the topkick blew his whistle for a formation, she was in a designated spot on time. She had good manners too, and never bothered a



soldier when he was eating. She also had an idea what the war was about because she barked furiously when anyone mentioned "Hitler." And when the artillery battalion moved up, Lady always was in her place on the hood of a jeep.

The sergeant's pet developed two dislikes. She would have nothing to do either with the bugler in the outfit or with anyone in civilian clothes.

It was in Scotland that Lady had her first love affair. Veterans in the outfit say her paramour was



AFRICA

a fine Scottish hunting dog and the trysting place was the Duke of Argyle's castle at Inverary. The blessed event took place aboard

the boat. Lady and her family survived the invasion and headed to Tunisia with the battalion.

Sgt. Oscar Dahlberg, also of Minneapolis, took Sgt. Moody's place as Lady's master. It was at Kasserine that Lady became a casualty. The shelling unnerved her and she was sent to the rear echelon for a rest.

Lady made her second invasion when she landed with the battalion at Salerno last September. But it was soon obvious that Lady had misbehaved in Tunisia because shortly after the first crossing of the Volturno she gave birth prematurely to three puppies of French Tunisian extraction.

This time she went back to the rear echelon under the watchful



ITALY

eye and care of John Kundert, Minneapolis, the supply sergeant. With the cannoneers Lady went to Naples.

That she'd had her third International romance was obvious before the boys went to Anzio. But Lady was a hardened veteran by now and she endured the hardships of the beachhead with a spirit that gave the men a lift.

Lady finally got to Rome on a jeep and went sightseeing with her buddies. Now she is a tired dog reposing in the rear echelon, waiting for the day she can go home on rotation.

foxhole Finery



THIS BRASSIERE-PANTIE combination is the latest thing in souvenirs now being collected by Yanks at the front. The pink underthings were found at Castellina on the bodies of dead Jerries, stuffed in the pockets of their uniforms. The model above is Pvt. David Bojorquez, Los Angeles. (Staff Photo by Sgt. Paul Green)

Battle-Battered Veterans Accumulate Pink Undies

By Sgt. PAUL S. GREEN
(Stars and Stripes Staff Writer)

WITH THE 5TH ARMY—The unshaven veteran gingerly held up the pink silk panties and brassiere. "We're not collecting Lugers anymore," he grinned, spreading the brassiere out on his chest, "we go in for those souvenirs now."

Pvt. David Bojorquez, Los Angeles, was "modelling" a set of flimsy underthings like those many doughfoots found at Castellina in the hilly, high ground above the Cecina River. The GIs discovered yards of stuff.

The brassiere-panties haul was only one of the finds in the capture of Castellina. Another was the huge wine cellar found in town with the vino already bottled. The Jerries made good inroads in the drinks but had no time to finish it all, remarked T-Sgt. Donal Sprow, Kingston, Pa., acting first sergeant of the company that took the town.

TYPICAL ASSAULT

The assault on Castellina was typical of the type of rugged fighting now raging in the American sector of the Italian front. To take Castellina the infantrymen used all their weapons except bayonets to drive the Germans out street by street and house by house. Until now the enemy has been willing to hold the high ground and let the towns go, but now he is hanging onto every yard of ground everywhere.

The score card, though, looked a lot better in Castellina than in other places. In capturing it C Company took 50 prisoners, including five officers, and killed at least 30 more. Their losses were one killed and five wounded. This was mainly due to Jerry expecting the attack from the road up from Highway 68. Instead, C Company came down from the hills behind the town.

BEGAN AT 0700

The assault began at 0700 hours when a 14-man patrol led by Lt. Edward B. Smith, Akron, Ohio, and Staff Sgt. Nathan Woliansky, Newark, N. J., worked its way into a house on the heights and in a short time captured two and killed two.

The rest of the company then came down and fanned out along the road where S-Sgt. Salvatore Viselli, Carthage, N. Y., knocked off another two Jerries.

Sgt. Woliansky came upon an enemy machine gun covering a draw. He drew his rifle and hollered in Jewish, "Come out with your hands up." The Aryans found it easy to understand this non-Hitlerian language backed up by a persuasive gun and five marched out.

Another non-Aryan, Pvt. David Wiener, Brooklyn, caught another

Superman with his pants down. The German was busily engaged in the wine cellar when Pvt. Wiener poked his head in. The disconsolate Jerry had to stop what he was doing and come out trouserless.

Cpl. George Phend, Washington, D. C., took a squad to the crossroads and cleaned out all the houses there, sending back more than a dozen prisoners. Pvt. James Noland, Union City, S. C., just out of the hospital after being wounded, personally accounted for at least five dead and some prisoners.

All this time B Company under Capt. William H. Harris, Bowling Green, Ky., was covering the invaders with machine guns in the dominating hills. C Company was later joined by some TDs that cleared six houses and captured 16 Jerries.

Saddest man in the company was Pvt. Donald Minnick, Parrott, Va. "I saw somebody behind a tree wiggling it," he said, "I thought sure it was a Jerry and I let loose. 'It was a horse,' mourned Minnick, 'A big beautiful white horse.'"

Overseas Stripes Will Smother 34th

WITH THE 5TH ARMY—Shop-talk among the doughfoots these days leans to the new gold overseas stripes just approved by the War Department for each six months across the drink. Outfits like the 34th Division that have been over for a long time have candidates for as many as six of them right off the bat.

"All these stripes are sure gonna cover up my arm," exclaimed T-5 Roland Simpson, Marshalltown, Iowa, who's just been pulled into regimental headquarters after a long siege with a heavy weapons company. T-5 Simpson will be overseas two and a half years next month and will get the sixth stripe because any time after six months entitles you to another stripe.

"I am really gonna look like a zebra if I wear everything I am supposed to wear," said the corporal. "Besides the six overseas stripes, there are the two fogey stripes for a six-year stretch in the army, counting National Guard service."

Pvt. Larry Crowl, Sioux City, Iowa, is another who's entitled to six overseas stripes. He's already away from the States 30 months. "Will I wear them? I should say so. I'll wear anything they give me in this man's army."

Two-Timing Sally, Who's Not Pretty, Had Man Trouble

By Cpl. WADE JONES
(Stars and Stripes Staff Writer)

ROME — As you might have known, Sally of the German radio team "Sally and George" wasn't quite on the level when she was handing out that malarkey about giving you all a great big kiss.

She was going out with a smooth talking German sergeant and an Italian fellow at the same time. And one of them didn't do right by her, although that's getting ahead of the tale.

The story of Sally and George and their nightly "Jerry's Front" broadcast from Rome is told by a young Italian who worked with them on the program. He went to college in the U. S., speaks perfect English and worked for them only because the Nazis put the pressure on his family, who live in Rome.

Sally's real name is Rita Zucca, he said, and she came from New York City in 1939. He was decidedly unimpressed with her looks.

"She was flat in front, one eye was crossed and her legs bent outward. Yes, definitely bowlegged."

ABOUT 32

"And she smoked cigarettes all the time, one after the other, she was so nervous. She was about 32 and she definitely wasn't pretty. I think she had an inferiority complex. She used to snap at people and get mad about little things and boss people around."

George, he recalled, was an old smoothie. He was slight and white-haired and about 55. Outwardly, he was a nice-mannered amiable gent who used to rush around and dig up cigarettes for the American prisoners who were brought into the studio.

George was very conscientious about his program and used to work hard on it. "But it was strictly corn off the cob," the Italian emphasized, as if every GI in Italy didn't know it. Besides having a very corny show, George, it seems, had one other fault. He was a member of the Gestapo, the German secret police. The Italian said he got that information from two sources he considered completely reliable. George's real name was Carl Goedel and he said he had spent several years in Philadelphia.

Sally's love life was always somewhat complicated, the Italian remembered, and along about March it became exceedingly so.

"She had an Italian fiance," he said, "But in January she began going out with one of the German sergeants who changed records on the program. I read news flashes and he changed the records."

BABY COMING

"Then one day in March she walked into the office and told George she was going to have a baby. George didn't turn a hair. He just said, 'Why, congratulations, Sally. If it's a boy, name him Jerry. If it's a girl, name her Geraldine.'"

The middle of May, George came around and told all the staff that because of "technical difficulties" the program was going to move to Florence. He didn't add that the 5th Army was beginning to breathe down Rome's neck pretty hard.

"I got out of going because I said my family was here," the Italian lad said, "and they didn't force me. Sally was pretty glad to go to Florence. I think she thought food would be better there and that clothes and things would be easier to get."

There wasn't any farewell party for the staff of "Jerry's Front." They just pulled out one morning after the "technical difficulties" became unbearable.

One of these days very soon technical difficulties will begin cropping up in Florence, if they haven't already. The 8th Army is getting pretty close.

Trainmobile To Carry Red Cross Doughnuts

NAPLES—American Red Cross Clubmobiles have been well known in this theater for a long time, but the latest wrinkle is the Trainmobile.

The Trainmobile, made over from a broken-down Pullman car into a complete serving unit including a kitchen with doughnut machine, two field stoves and other equipment necessary for serving sinkers and coffee, went into action for the first time last week when it served the men who built it.

Living quarters for two American Red Cross staff assistants and three Italian KPs, a storeroom and generator space are included in the unit which will travel anywhere in Italy that troops and rails can meet.

Flashes From The Italian Front Lines

IT USED TO BE IMPOSSIBLE to be bored flying over northern Italy. The Krauts had plenty of planes up there to keep the MAAF busy and there was little time for interphonic joshing between American formations. But for Lt. Herbert Zwirn, Brooklyn, N. Y., the lull over the Pisa neighborhood was too much, even for a routine reconnaissance patrol. Everyone who has seen a plane circling aloft, waiting for instructions from the almighty Control Tower below will appreciate Lt. Zwirn's gag. Suddenly over all the earphones of the patrolers came the staccato report: "Calling the Leaning Tower. Calling the Leaning Tower for homing instructions. Calling the Leaning Tower . . ."

SOME FOLKS THINK that battlefield commissions are handed out like K rations. Tain't so, as a lot of front-line soldiers will tell you. Take for example the 34th Division company in which Ernest H. Dervishian, Richmond, Va., Carlin E. Morgan, Cleveland, Ohio and John Marinzack served as tech sergeants until recently.

Their outfits saw action repeatedly in Africa and Italy, yet these three were the first to make the grade in the history of the company. Dervishian's record would be the envy of any soldier. In one day he was instrumental in capturing at least 45 German prisoners, three heavy machine guns and 10 machine pistols. The sergeant, who used to be a lawyer, and three of his men on patrol saw three Jerries take off over a hill, chased them, and discovered 12 more hiding. All 15 were taken prisoner. Shortly after that Sgt. Dervishian and six men proceeded to a vineyard where they spotted an enemy machine gun. The men formed a skirmish line while the sergeant shouted in German for the gunners to surrender. The krauts' machine gun barked his reply. Sgt. Dervishian hit the ground and as he rolled over bullets went through his shirt. Just then a second machine gun opened fire, killing one American and wounding another. The remainder quit the skirmish line on their bellies and rejoined their company for an attack on the vineyard. Sgt. Dervishian, however, remained behind playing dead. As he lay prone an American light tank ambled up to the vineyard and the Germans in the first machine gun pit, thinking they were spotted, ran out with their hands up. Quickly, Sgt. Dervishian jumped the deserted machine gun and turned it on the second machine gun; then noticing a dugout with five Jerries on his left he began firing his own pistol at the quintet like a rootin' tootin' two-gunner from the Wild West. He exhausted three boxes of ammunition before the tank was able to swing into position and cover the Germans. When that happened Sgt. Dervishian personally flushed out 30 krauts in all.



MAINTENANCE MIRACLES APLENTY have been reported by U. S. Army service outfits in this war. S-Sgt. Mike Brown, St. Paul, Minn., is closely connected with one of the best. Mike helped assemble an A-36 Invader in Oran a year ago when his fighter group arrived in this theater. Mike stuck with the plane, nicknamed "Baby Carmen" and saw four or five pilots come and go and "Baby Carmen" remain and fly on. Today the single Allison engine of "Baby Carmen" has rung up 405 combat flying hours on 220 missions. The company which makes A-36s expects the average life of an A-36 to be 50 missions. Ask any mechanic. He'll tell you that "Baby Carmen"—now piloted by Lt. Edwin F. Lucas, Greensboro, S. C., and still serviced by S-Sgt. Brown—is something of a wonder.

SGT. HARRY G. McFARLAND, Shreveport, La., a radio technician with an artillery unit of the 34th Division, puts his talents to good use. He pipes music from 5th Army station broadcasts to his company commander, Capt. Joseph G. Hughes, Jonesboro, Ark., who is up forward as an observer with the infantry OP. The music is run through the artillery unit's switchboard and the infantry board. A number of men in the gun pits who have German head phones also tune in between firing missions.

A BUGLER AND HIS MATE have gone AWOL from an artillery outfit. The pair had been with the outfit since the Salerno landings, and they'd always been faithful. The Bugler had a fiendish habit of crowing exactly at 4 o'clock every morning, but otherwise he was a model rooster. And his mate, too young to lay eggs at Cassino, finally came through on an LST bound for Anzio. For 24 straight days at the beachhead she laid an egg every day. Neither the rooster nor the hen worried a bit



when the big guns went off, but they knew the sound of incoming shell-fire and they invariably beat the rightful owner to his foxhole. But they're gone now, and Pfc. John Orlikowski, Jr., of Lyndhurst, N. J., on whose gun truck they used to ride, thinks he knows why. He figures they found out that while their outfit had bypassed Rome, other infantry units had visited the big city. So the Bugler and his mate just took off and went sight-seeing.

PVT. VIRGIL B. BAKER, a 34th Division artilleryman from Duluth, Minn., has been getting used to going without his Beck beer when spring rolls around. But this year, Pvt. Baker had his Beck beer. It all happened recently when Pvt. Baker, accompanied by an officer, was looking for an observation post. The private stumbled upon a kraut dugout where he found two cases of Beck beer intact. There were other souvenirs to which the lucky soldier paid no attention.

PVT. YOSHIO TAGAMI is a sucker for a pinball machine. And because of it, he's alive today. He's a truck driver for the 34th Division's "Go For Broke" American unit from Hawaii, and one day he was parked in a captured Italian village. Looking through the door of an old vacated building, he spied a pinball machine. It wasn't fancy; it was just an old plain one. But it was a pinball machine. So, Pvt. Tagami, who hadn't seen a pinball machine since he left home, walked into the building and began fondling the knobs on the machine with loving care. Just about then he heard the shrill scream of an 88, and he hit the floor just as Jerry shells began to hit the town. When the barrage was over, he walked outside. Where he had been standing before he saw the pinball machine was a huge shell crater. "From now on," says Pvt. Tagami, "I'm going to play every pinball machine I see."

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Managing Editor

Feature Editor

Sports Editor

Administrative Change

The staff of The Stars and Stripes today says goodbye to Col. Egbert White, publications officer for this newspaper since its establishment until now. Col. White is being recalled to Washington. Capt. Robert J. Christenson, Stars and Stripes business manager, has been assigned as acting publications officer.

In saying goodbye to Col. White, the staff today recalls how The Stars and Stripes, under his leadership, has grown from a four-page paper published once a week on the French linotypes of L'Echo d'Alger to a Mediterranean newspaper published six days a week in cities from Oran to Rome. Started on Dec. 4, 1942, with a one-man editorial staff—Sgt. (now Capt.) Robert Neville, the paper's editor—and a one-man mechanical staff—Pvt. (now M-Sgt.) Irving Levinson—The Stars and Stripes has steadily expanded.

Since the first Algiers weekly was brought out under Col. White, the organization has published papers in Casablanca, Oran, Algiers, Tunis, Palermo, Naples and Rome and produced a 16-page weekly. It has established a United States bureau with its own correspondents to cover the home front and organized a mobile printing unit which has supplied front-line troops with a small daily paper when technical difficulties prevented the full-sized daily from reaching them.

Col. White, who organized The Stars and Stripes shortly after the Allied landings in North Africa, had earlier served as publication chief of Yank, the Army Weekly, when it was first established in New York. He served as an enlisted man in World War I and was a member of the business staff of the first Stars and Stripes, published in France.

Papers Laud Recognition Of Liberation Committee

(Stars and Stripes U. S. Bureau)

NEW YORK—Editorial comment concerning Gen. Charles de Gaulle's visit to the U. S. and President Roosevelt's announcement recognizing the French National Committee of Liberation as the civil authority for all liberated areas in France has been overwhelmingly favorable.

Virtually all newspapers, regardless of their political leanings, painted the French leader in glowing terms, pointing to the U. S. Government's cordial reception of the French leader and New York's enthusiastic greetings as proof.

A summary of editorial comment in representative papers throughout the country indicated the nation is highly in favor of Anglo-French-American understanding.

Prior to the President's decision, editorials were mainly devoted to how General de Gaulle did not appear to be "roughshod, pigheaded, undiplomatic and unbending"—to use the words of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

"On the basis of one episode alone in his visit to Washington, it is clear that there is something wrong with that picture," continued the Post-Dispatch, referring to the occasion on which the French general visited General John J. Pershing. In their chat, the former AEF commander absent-mindedly inquired about the health of Marshal Petain.

"De Gaulle did not hit the ceiling or launch into an oration or strike a pose or burst out with 'sacre bleu!' Without turning a whisker," the Post-Dispatch said, "he replied calmly that, considering his age, Petain seemed well."

WELL POLISHED

The Post-Dispatch concludes that "General Pershing's query must have been a jolt to the anti-Vichy leader but he handled it with all the finesse and polish of a French Ambassador."

The Chicago Sun in the same vein thought that de Gaulle's visit "should destroy once and for all the myth that he is a hopelessly stubborn man who can't compromise."

More analytical, however, was the New York Times which said, "The general is no spell-binder. The good impression he made was based on his unflinching loyalty to the cause of France."

On the subject of de Gaulle's recognition, most journals expressed agreement with the Christian Science Monitor which said: "Al-

though this does not mean that Washington recognizes the French Committee as the provisional government in actuality, it means that de Gaulle has been granted the substance of his demands—that his committee be considered the legal French Administration until France is free to elect its new government."

The Christian Science Monitor also said the President is ready to use the draft agreement recently drawn up by British and French officials as the basis for a broader Franco-American understanding.

Time Magazine said this agreement includes: (1) the transfer of civil administration for liberated areas behind the battlefield to Gaullists; (2) recognition of the Gaullist committees' right to issue all currency in liberated France; (3) a supply of food for the liberated population.

MILITARY SUPREME

The President tempered his announcement with the notation that General Dwight D. Eisenhower would continue to be the final judge as to what areas should be placed under this civil control, emphasizing that military demands would continue to come first.

In a further explanation of General Eisenhower's powers, the president stated that even though an area has been turned over to civil administration, the general would be able to reject or replace a committee appointed if he felt any member undesirable from a military point of view.

The San Francisco Chronicle interpreted this to mean that "recognition is limited by General Eisenhower's authority to decide if and when any areas are ready for civilian government. What he may mean by 'ready' may depend on results observed in the first areas handed over."

Nevertheless, the press hailed the agreement as a big step forward. The Kansas City Star felt the results of de Gaulle's visit "imply that no insuperable barriers now stand in the way of a comprehensive agreement between the Allied Governments and the French Committee."

The New York Times agreed in its editorial. "To strengthen his case General de Gaulle could present abundant proof that the French underground in harmony with the policy of the French National Committee has been giving effective aid to other armies in France."

Of All Things

MAIL CALL . . .

When a "bunch of the boys" get together and talk behind each other's tents, their conversations turn to everything under and above the sun. All this stuff about their thinking only about all this stuff they left behind is not necessarily so.

It would be absolutely inaccurate to generalize—as most observers have wishfully done—about their ideas and thoughts. Some talk politics, some talk women, some Army, some geography, some campaign ribbons, and some women. Here are a few questions which have reached our Services Editor, and are submitted herewith for their uniqueness rather than importance.

"Is an Italian girl allowed to go to America when a soldier has married her without getting a pass—or something?"

"A friend and I have a bet as to the birthplace of John L. Lewis. I'm betting that he wasn't born in my home town."

"We want to know if California or Illinois produced more crude oil than Texas or Oklahoma. If possible, include Hindustan."

"How many times has Winston Churchill visited the Western hemisphere since the Atlantic Charter meeting?"

Our favorite was posed by a first lieutenant: "Is it true what they say about Lana Turner? Does she really wear sunglasses in her next film? This is very important as we have a little bet on it." We never could figure that one out.

RULES OF WAR . . .

Somebody or other with nothing much to do recently looked up the rules of war (Hague War Regulations of 1899 as amended in 1907) which a lot of nations subscribed to back in the days when nobody thought there was going to be a war.

Here are some of 'em, and you can judge for yourself how closely they've been followed:

"It is prohibited—

"To employ arms, projectiles or material of a nature to cause superfluous injury.

"To declare that no quarter will be given.

"To kill or wound treacherously individuals belonging to the hostile nation or army.

"To use torpedoes which do not become harmless when they have missed their mark.

"To lay automatic contact mines off the coasts and ports of the enemy, with the sole object of intercepting commercial shipping."

In the old days, back in the Middle Ages, say, battles fought dirty but didn't break the rules. There weren't any.

LITERARY NOTE . . .

For more than a decade Adolf Hitler has been not only the Fuehrer of Nazi Germany but one of its leading authors—at least in point of sales. His "Mein Kampf" had the benefit of Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels' powerful promotion, was required reading for newlyweds and the Hitler Youth membership.

Now, by way of Madrid, comes a report that while the book is still available in the Reich, it is no longer pushed prominently, displayed or widely sold.

And if the Madrid rumor-mongers are correct, it isn't even called for very often in free libraries, except by people who surreptitiously scribble highly critical comments in the margins.

As yet, though, there is no report that the Germans have suddenly taken to reading "How To Win Friends and Influence People."

ONE ON FASHION . . .

A writer in one of the popular magazines back home is giving some advice to the veterans who will have to get together a civilian wardrobe when the time comes. He suggests planning beforehand instead of haphazard plunging for the first thing in sight.

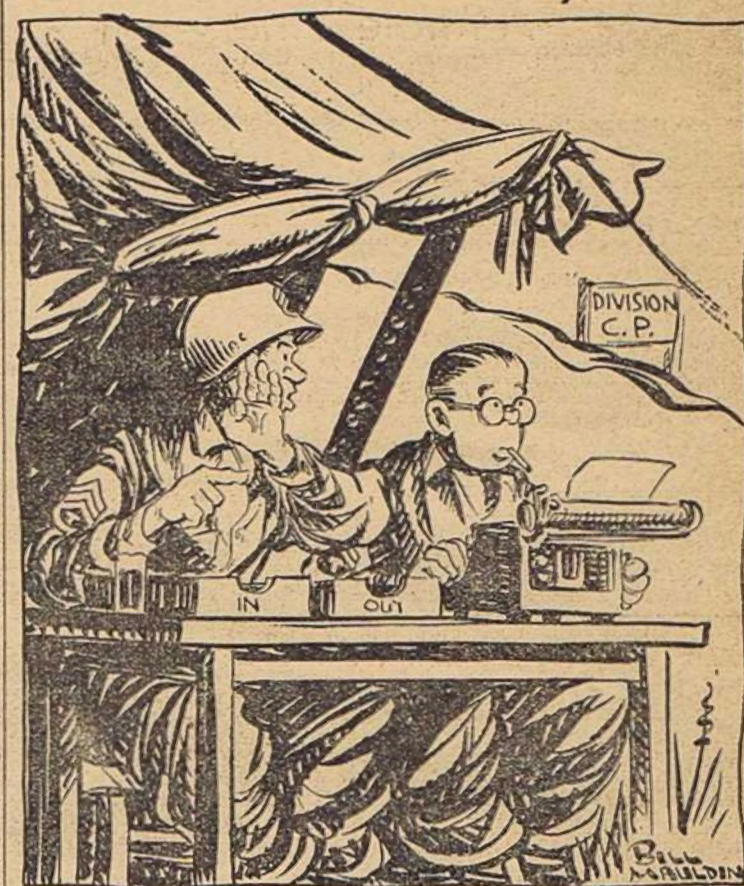
He advises a grey flannel suit and a chalk-striped blue suit, plus the shirts, hats, ties, shoes, socks and overcoat to go with them. He has nothing against brown, but he points out that brown would command a whole separate set of accessories while for grey and blue the same can be used.

Which is as good a reason as any, we suppose, for shying away from the color, but it ain't the one we'll be hootin' about.

H. M.

UP FRONT . . .

By MAULDIN



"Here comes one of them clerks from Corps. Start picking your teeth with a bayonet."

Want Your Old Job Back? The Law Is On Your Side

(In case you've wondered—and who hasn't—whether you'll be able to return to your old job after the war, here are the latest instructions given local draft boards as an outline of Selective Service Headquarters' policy on the matter.)

How rigidly is the law requiring the re-employment of veterans to be enforced?

Very rigidly. The law says that employers need not rehire veterans if postwar conditions make it "unreasonable or impossible" for them to do so. However, an employer can't refuse to re-employ a veteran merely because it is inconvenient to do so. Selective Service advises: "The convenience of an employer must be distinguished from 'impossible' or 'unreasonable'."

What can a veteran do if his old employer refuses to give him back his job?

He can sue in court. One Federal court already has held that a veteran is entitled to back pay from the time he was refused his old job to the time he got it. Veterans can even enlist the services of federal district attorneys to enforce their job rights. State and local draft authorities, however, are not authorized to refer cases to federal attorneys until after national headquarters approves the action.

How soon must a veteran ask for his old job?

Within 40 days after his discharge. Employers also can require that the veteran produce evidence that he satisfactorily performed his military service. Certificates of discharge satisfactory performance. If a charge not dishonorable are proof veteran delays beyond 40 days, the employer is under no obligation to rehire him.

How soon must the veteran be rehired?

The law says that veterans are entitled to immediate reinstatement. To Selective Service this does not mean "instant" re-employment, but does mean "without unnecessary delay." An employer will not be allowed to keep a veteran waiting for three or four months until a job opens up, nor can he delay rehiring the veteran because it would be more convenient for him to wait.

How long must the veteran be retained in his job?

Usually for at least a year. The regulations state that veterans cannot be fired except for cause within that year.

Can a veteran be demoted after he is reinstated?

Not within a year. Even if another employee is entitled to the veteran's job because of seniority, the employer can't give it to him.

What salary do employers have to pay veterans?

In general, the employer must restore the veteran to his old job, or a comparable job, at the old salary. However, if his old job

now carries a higher salary, the veteran is entitled to the salary that now goes with the job. If, in the employer's opinion, the veteran isn't qualified for the upgraded job, he must give him another job at his former pay.

How can an employer determine a veteran's qualifications for a job?

Usually he must decide all close questions in favor of the veterans. Selective Service regulations state that the governing question is: "Can the veteran do his job in the manner in which he did it before he left?"

Employers can't impose higher standards for returning veterans, even though the job now demands high qualifications for other employees.

What about the seniority rights of a veteran?

Veterans accumulate seniority while in the service, just as though they had continued working for their old employers without any wartime interruption.

Does an employer have to displace a civilian with higher seniority to make room for a veteran?

Yes. Selective Service holds that veterans are entitled to their old jobs even though the jobs now are held by civilians with greater seniority.

Can an employer refuse to re-employ a veteran if he has employed a woman in his old job?

No. Selective Service will not accept any such changes in an employer's labor policy as an excuse to reject a veteran whom he formerly employed. Also, the employer must give back the veteran his job at his old pay, regardless of whether the employee now in the job gets lower pay. Promises of permanent employment to workers who replaced veterans cannot stand in the way of re-employment either.

Can an employer offer to restore a veteran to a comparable job in another plant operated by the same company in the same city?

Not if the veteran wants to return to his old job in the old plant, if that plant still is operating. The question of locating the veteran in the new job is a matter of agreement between the employer and the veteran. A veteran cannot insist that he be given a job in another plant, nor can the employer insist that the veteran take a job in another plant.

What if two veterans claim the same job?

The veteran who held the job first is entitled to that job on his return. In general, employers are required merely to re-employ veterans whom they permanently employed before such men were called into service.

A LA CARTE

You start out with hunger
And famished being,
You sweat out a line
And then you are seeing
A concoction that looks
Like adjusted metabolism . . .
A hideous product
Of American capitalism.
The taste that ensues
Is unprintable—yet
Cannot be gleaned
From the worst epithet.
Gad, the thing that I mind,
And it gives me the jumps,
Are the near-by cooks
With their stomach pumps.

—Pvt. Kerwin Fingerhut

FOR NO WOMAN

I weep for no woman, no, nor for
love:
Why should I dwell on past passion
—pleasure?
Craving for a romantic moon above
Me after the sweet sun's glare, for
leisure
To seek again in dreams lost
loveliness,
The kisses I have tasted? (Yet not
find
Sufficient memory to hold Happi-
ness
As hostage). No, I shall not be so
blind
Because I have no tears remaining I
Weep no more—only in the long
night, sigh.

—Capt. Frederick Brundell

SPACE SAVER

These little pages
Lack the space
For what I'd tell you
Face to face
And every word
I use must be
Selected with
Economy.
But I who write
And you who read
Know well that "Love"
Is all we need.

—Frances Stotler

ANY QUESTIONS

ROME, bah!
Home . . . ah.

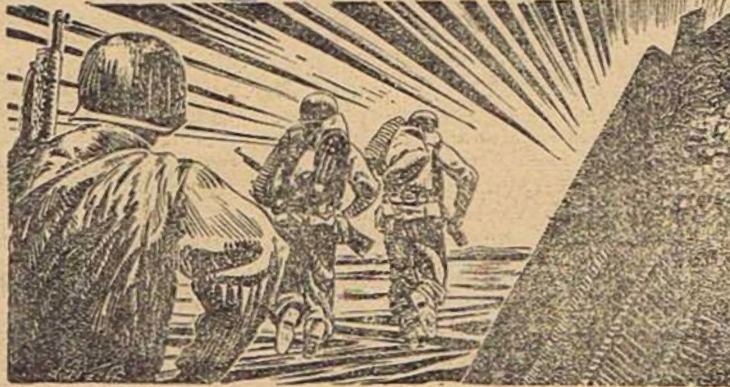
—Pvt. Ben Dinkowski

PUPTENT POETS

BEACHHEAD

Dark land, forbidding, loud-clap-
ped . . .
Out of the vastness grim, steel-
wrapped
Ships of the line wallow and shake,
Scurrying shepherds herding the
wake
Of landing craft, flat-bottomed,
flung
In the waves, shuddering, salt-
stung.
Thin columns lost in the grayness,
Headed in . . . death loves their
boldness.

Thunderous crash through the
breakers' roar.
Small craft with their khaki load,
Small craft, but the dim light
showed
Steel-willed men, resolved, nerves
taut,
Stubble beards, clean-cheeked
boys, fraught
With cool-eyed thoughts of death;
Tough and rude, bloomed to the
kill
While laughter and love quickly is
still.



Up from the dark sea, spun with
spray,
Churn-tossed, hard for the fray,
Tight-packed in the blackness,
tight-lipped,
Strained to the thunder sky, red-
ripped;
Round about them foam-lashed
breeze,
Splashed with the acrid smell,
whine, wheeze
Of shells, hell-headed, hot-borne,
Screaming awakeness to the early
morn.
Gathering swells plunged high to
shore,

Into the beach, star-spun with
shells,
Into the beach, now deviled hell.
Mine and wire, prints in the sand,
Time in, time out, no man's land.
Water and earth . . . trees . . .
Fruited with sorrow's eternities,
Forbidden ground—our ground!
Mountain wall and beachhead
Look up, look high . . . instead
Of down; the dead rest but the
stars smile on—
Ever forward until the battle is
won.

—F. P. Riley, Sm 2c

MY MOM

Mothers are very important these
days,
To this all the boys will agree;
Each soldier claims that his is the
best
But the guy with the best Mom is
me.
Each calls his Mother an angel
divine,
That's only natural, you see;
But more precious than gold is that
Mother of mine
So the guy with the best Mom is
me.

Let them all boast and brag as they
will,
But inside I'm smiling with glee;
Of the gang there is Harry, Jerry
and Bill
But the guy with the best Mom is
me.

A toast to all of the Mothers today,
Where 'ere in the world they may
be;
I've heard lots about Moms but
again I will say
That the guy with the best Mom is
me.

—Pvt. John E. Franz

LOST

Sometimes when lost winds whisper
About my darkened door
And the silken voice of the turning
tide
Sings on the hidden shore,
The mist folk sway their silver
veils
To the rhapsody of night,
And life is a bit of whirling dust
'Gainst moons of past delight;
Dreams that ride with the lost
Winds caress my wearied eyes—
That melody I loved and
Lost across my memory sighs.
That melody, the girl I loved,
Though I was just a pawn—
But the sea, the mist, the whisper-
ing winds
Are mine until the dawn.

—Michael Santee

HISTORY'S NOTES

They told me that the ruins above
the town
Were Roman. When blood-hungry
Vandals came down
From the North, all this part of
busy life
Was destroyed, left rotting, as now
Human strife
Leaves this quiet place to rot, in
passing time.
From our ruins, what will tomor-
row's history find?

—F.O. Doug Wallace

STUPOR

'Midst the hills of Shelley's pining,
Astride the fields of Keat's retreat,
'Thwart the Brownings' happy
homing,
Fate and Death and I are meet.
Thoughts of weight are all elusive;
The Roman ruin is but brick and
stone;
Marks of brilliant reawakening
Stand in shadow, dull, unknown.
Whirling, shining panorama
And focused eyes that catch one
view,
Staring, glassy, seeing nothing
But the road and olive hue.
Maiden, maiden! Belle of ages,
Falter, falter! Lover bleak,
Taste the wine of fondest glances,
Find it watered, soured, weak.
Orange blossoms cast their odors—
Throw a penny and come once
more . . .
Though I see not, care not, love not,
Still I linger at the door.

—Pvt. Nathaniel C. Altschuler

REQUIEM

"For George, an Ohio boy and
machine gunner who died at his
gun during the Italian offensive . . ."
Killed in action! These three words
will mean
That some Ohio home will feel the
cold
Of shadowed rooms, of memories
soon grown old,
And wasted plans of things that
might have been.
"When I get back," you said, "I'll
have a shack



And all the things I've never had
before.
I'll go there and forget about the
war.
I'll really have a time—when I get
back!"
And now the battle's ours; we've
marched through Rome,
For us a liberated nation cheers
And celebrates; but I know there
are tears
For you tonight in some Ohio
home.
Now it's twilight; all is quiet, save
For one lone night-bird's song, but
that soon ends,
And as the sun's last golden edge
descends,
I bring a bunch of poppies to your
grave.

—Pfc. Maynard Johnson

MAIL CALL



COLD POLE

Dear Editor:
In answer to the argument be-
tween Pvt. H. W. Perkins and
T-Sgt. Kelly Corbett, the honors go
to Pvt. Perkins. The mean tem-
peratures you submitted are rather
confusing since they do not repre-
sent the lowest possible values. I
am submitting the following quota-
tion from "The Climates of the
Continents" by W. G. Kendrew; it
is an authoritative book on clima-
tology.

"Being situated in middle and
high latitudes it (Russia) has a
very extreme climate, and eastern
Siberia contains the 'cold pole' of
the earth, where the winters are
the coldest known and the range
of temperature is greatest.

"The mean minimum tempera-
ture in January at Verkhoyansk is
minus 58 degrees Fahrenheit (minus
50 degrees Centigrade), the mean
temperature of the month minus 83
degrees Fahrenheit (minus 64 de-
grees Centigrade) and minus 94 de-
grees Fahrenheit (minus 70 de-
grees Centigrade) was once recorded,
this being the lowest reading ever taken
on the surface of the earth."

—Lt. Arthur A. Cook

THE R. A.

Dear Editor:
There has been much public
discussion recently about the GI
Bill of Rights, and it meets with
the approval of most soldiers, I
know. Those whom I have heard
discussing it feel that the GI Bill
of Rights will do much toward re-
storing to financial normalcy the
soldiers who will be separated
from the service at the conclusion
of the war. It will, as I understand
it, provide compensation for ex-
servicemen who are unable to re-
sume profitable employment dur-
ing a period of 52 consecutive
weeks from the date of discharge.
The passage of this Bill, we ad-
mit, promises to be very beneficial
to the average soldier returning
to civilian life soon after the end
of the war. To the Regular soldier,
however, this Bill (considering his
own postwar circumstances) ig-
nores his future, simply because
he chooses to remain with the
service.

Regular's enlistment was

voluntary; he believes it only fair
that he, too, should be considered
when laws concerning the welfare
of future ex-soldiers are proposed.
The Regular is by no means a dis-
interested bystander while the war
lasts; nor should he be regarded
as such when it is finished.

During a period of time ending
1913, it was recognized, for several
obvious reasons; that a term of
service outside the continental
limits of the United States was
difficult and worth more to the
Government than an equal period
of domestic service. This fact led
to the granting of double longevity



toward retirement for time spent
in foreign service, even though it
occurred in peacetime. Certainly
foreign service in any of the far-
flung combat areas and outposts
during the present war, (not to
mention the fighting in 1917-18
and the occupation of Germany),
involves no less difficulty and
hardships than the comparatively
easy peacetime foreign service for
which the double time credit was
given.

I voice the opinion of thousands
of Regulars, who wish the double
time credit to be put back into
effect, retroactive to World War I.
Such a measure should designate
as double time all service outside
the continental limits of the United
States, whether during a war or
postwar occupation of enemy ter-
ritories. This measure would in-
crease the taxpayer's burden only
nominally, and it would be a step
toward showing some appreciation
for the service rendered by men
of the Regular Army.

—Sgt. J. Mankoski

THE MELTING POT

Dear Editor:
We have been reading with in-
terest some of the writeups given
us by The Stars and Stripes, but
for the life of us we have not been
able to understand why we have
been always referred to as "Jap-
Americans." We have not seen a
group of soldiers who come from a
strongly-German, Italian or What-
Have-You community referred to
as German-Americans, Italian-
Americans, or What-Have-You
Americans. Do the soldiers in our
army of different nationalities think
of themselves as French-Ameri-
cans, Anglo-Americans, German-
Americans or What-Have-You
Americans? We don't think so.

Since childhood we have been
schooled in American schools. The
majority of the soldiers have had
twelve or more years of schooling.
It is true we are of Japanese par-
entage and have come from the
Hawaiian Islands, but we are no
more Jap-Americans than you are
What-Have-You-Americans. Our
ideas and inclinations are not Jap-
Americans but solely American.

It might interest you to know
that the men in this unit were
serving in the army prior to the
Pearl Harbor attack and manned
the guns on that morning when
the sneak attack began.

We will appreciate it greatly if
in your future publications you
will refer to us as the soldiers from
Hawaii, Hawaii soldiers, Hawaii
outfit, Hawaii unit or anything
similar to these references.

—Pfc. R. Tomita

FUNNY PAPERS

Dear Editor:
Since we can't have The Reader's
Digest, Colliers or The Saturday
Evening Post anymore, how about
giving us more daily comics? I
mean standard comics such as we
have in newspapers (not dime
comic books) at home.

Selection should be made on
soldier vote basis to avoid criticism.

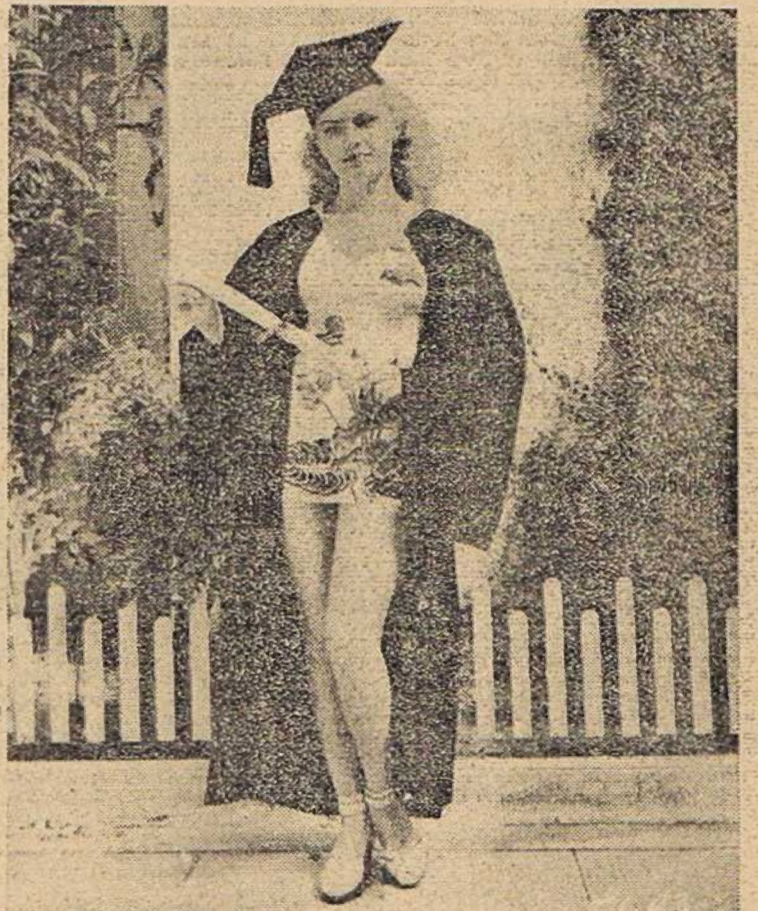
As a starter, I vote for Dick
Tracy, Blondie and Jimmie Hatlo's
"They'll Do It Every Time."

—Lt. Col. Harry D. Easton, Jr.

See the comic page, this issue.

—Editor

Sweet Girl Grad



A GRADUATION PICTURE to end graduation pictures is this one
of June Haver. June had to be in New York for the opening of her
latest movie at the time she was due to graduate from a Los An-
geles high school, so she put on the cap and gown a little early.
Looks like she forgot something.

(Acme)



SUNKEN SHIPS don't worry the men of this port construction and repair group. They just build a dock right over the wreckage. Ruins in the background give some idea of the terrific destruction which faced them when they went to work at Civitavecchia.



UNDERNEATH all the paraphernalia is T-Sgt. "Peanuts" Sonnergren, veteran diver from New York. Helping him aboard is T-5 Ed Baucio, also of New York and Sgt. Sonnergren's tender.



BRAINS OF THIS OUTFIT is Maj. Charles O'Toole, veteran construction man from Pittsburgh, Pa., shown here with two of his dock-building foremen, M-Sgt. Kleng (Pop) Nelson, Brooklyn, and M-Sgt. Lester Patterson, San Francisco. (All Photos by Staff Photographer Sgt. Grayson Tewksbury)

Nothing GI About These Men Who Rebuild Ruined Harbors

By Cpl. BILL McELWAIN
(Stars and Stripes Staff Writer)

CIVITAVECCHIA—"You put in the paper," said the red-faced major in coveralls and a battered helmet liner, "you put in the paper that M-Sgt. Kleng Nelson was sent up here at the special request of the commander of the Wac detachment in Naples."

Sgt. Nelson, a husky gent of 50 with two sons in the Army, grinned all over his weather-beaten face. "Major," he snorted, "you know that ain't the truth."

"Those two are always going at it," said T-4 Martin Krichmar. "This outfit has 11 master sergeants and 37 techs, but there's nothing GI about it."

And there isn't. It's a port repair and construction group, one detachment of which is putting Civitavecchia back together again, and it's the only group of its type in this theater. Col. Floyd E. Martin, Ft. Worth, Texas, commands it. Composed almost entirely of veteran construc-

tion and salvage men, the group has rebuilt every port in these parts since Palermo fell.

"Except Anzio," says Sgt. Krichmar. "The water was too shallow there."

Sgt. Krichmar is acting first sergeant of the detachment in Civitavecchia. Like a great many of the men, he worked on the French liner Normandie as a civilian, doing salvage work.

"You see," he says, "all these guys are civilians at heart. They're all experts, guys who know their stuff on this kind of job, and they don't go in much for Army. Look at the major."

The major is Maj. Charles O'Toole, a veteran construction boss from Pittsburgh and a Notre Dame man through and through, even though he did get part of his engineering background at Carnegie Tech. He joined the outfit in Naples, after working with IBS from the time of the Sicilian invasion. Married, like most of his men, the major is no Army career man; he's still a construction boss.

"He's a great guy," said Lt. Henry E. Hill, Gardner, Mass., detachment commander. "The men swear by him, no matter how much he belittles."

REAL OLD-TIMER

"Yep," said T-Sgt. Malcolm McDougal, Seattle, Wash. "Just the other day he was yelling at me and I said, 'Major, if you didn't bawl me out every few days, I'd think you were mad at me.'"

Sgt. McDougal is one of the many old-timers of the organization. A pile-driver foreman, he's originally a lumber man and when lack of material threatened to slow up work on the Naples harbor, he set up a saw mill that turned out 4,000 board feet a day. "We called it the Lone Pine Lumber Co., on account of there was a pine tree near it," he explained. "We supplied lumber to everybody in Italy."

Almost everybody in the group agrees that Naples was their toughest job. And none of them have been easy. "But we aren't kicking," Sgt. Krichmar pointed out. "Almost all of us volunteered for this outfit."

The high percentage of volunteers is easily explained. Immediately after the North African landings the Army discovered it needed a group of skilled men to repair docks and harbor installations that had been damaged by bombings and demolitions. So on Nov. 10, 1942, the call went out to reception centers, unions and employment agencies for experienced construction men.

The response was terrific. Men came from all over the United States, from Hawaii, Philippines,

Alaska. One pile-driver operator, T-4 Harry Lindell, even left a construction job in Ireland to come back and join the group. Most of the men came from the East and West coasts.

"We were activated on Nov. 21, 1942," said Sgt. Krichmar, "and were supposed to go overseas six weeks later. Actually, we didn't leave until June 17, 1943. All that time in the States we were at Ft. Screven in Savannah, Ga., assembling and disassembling our equipment. When we finally got to Casablanca, we spent a month there building the fanciest privies and officers' clubs in North Africa."

AIR RAID FIRST NIGHT

It wasn't long until they wound up at Palermo. "The first night we had an air raid," Sgt. McDougal reminisced. "We got in there without any equipment at all, and when we weren't working, we had to do close-order drill up and down the docks."

Palermo was the place T-Sgt. "Peanuts" Sonnergren had his biggest job. Sandy-haired Sgt. Sonnergren is one of 16 deep sea divers in the group and, according to diving officer Lt. Ted Leland, "one of the best in the business." At Palermo two subchasers loaded with depth charges were blocking the harbor entrance and the depth charges had to be removed first. So Sgt. Sonnergren, not knowing at what depth the charges were set to explode, put silings on 14 of them and got them up 24 feet to the surface. Examination showed they had been set for 30 feet.

Much of the credit for the success of the group at Palermo, Naples and other ports must go to Capt. William G. Wharton, Richmond, Va., head of the engineering section, and M-Sgt. Charles F. Hanna, Reading, Calif., and Dennis J. McMahon, Fargo, N. D. And they all agree that Naples was their toughest job.

Naples was tough because all the temporary construction around the dock had to be replaced with permanent structures. They built docks right through wrecked ships and then had to cut away all the steel from the ships when permanent docks were being built.

Civitavecchia hasn't been a cinch. In one place they had to cut a road through the ruins of several houses to get a shortcut from one end of the port to the other. In another place they used 80 sticks of dynamite in an effort to blast out a section of an old castle wall. It barely budged.

There are other ports to come, and as soon as they fall, this group will be there to put them in working order.

She Spat Yellow Fire At Germans Ashore

By BILL BRINKLEY

(Stars and Stripes Naval Writer)

ABOARD A DESTROYER OFF ITALY—At 1118 we threw our first shells into German positions. Our destroyer quivered and bucked. Her main-battery guns recoiled and spat yellow. The shore observers chortled back:

"200 short 300 left."

We had come over mine-laid sea to an area off the Italian coast. Thirty minutes before bombardment hour the gunnery liaison officer ashore came aboard from a small boat with target coordinates. The radio was playing "Sweet Sue" in a soft manner.

"It's a sort of house, this target," the liaison officer said matter-of-factly. He was Navy but wore Army ODs and leggings. He stated the coordinates.

"About this house," the liaison officer continued. "There might be a lot of Germans in there or there might not. We think it's an OP or maybe a CP."

"What is the measurement?" asked the captain of the destroyer. He was a boyish-looking, blond-haired man in a lined jacket, a man who never raised his voice and who always gave the most serious order in the quiet tone you might use to tell someone he's wanted on the phone.

The ship's executive officer measured and stated the measurement from proposed firing area to target.

"It's very close to your maximum range," the liaison officer said.

"We can make it," the captain said.

TAKES BEARINGS

Up on the bridge the captain, whose name is Lt. Cmdr. Fred Shesberg, Long Beach, Calif., gave speed and course to helmsman Joseph Lands, signalman third class, Newark, N. J. The destroyer cut by little landing craft through a choppy, windy sea, green and furling whitecaps, and over to a position ahead of a merchant ship.

On the bridge William J. Donnelly, quartermaster third class, Cascade, Iowa, took bearings on a villa and a church. Range and bearing of target were given to the plotting room.

This room, "Plot," is the brain of the ship's firing, a compartment located below decks in a highly-protected part of the ship. It is here the guns are actually positioned so the shells will land on target. Seven men stood making these adjustments on delicate instruments, which allow also for the pitch and roll of the ship.

When they were made Lt. (j.g.) Charles Chapman, Dothan, Ala., assistant gunnery officer and in charge of Plot, reported "Plot set" to the gunnery control officer, atop the ship in the director. The gunnery officer, Lt. (j.g.) John J. Emanski, Wilkes Barre, Pa., ordered "main battery action port." The guns wheeled and lowered toward shore with a slow threatening movement. Lt. Emanski reported to the bridge: "Main battery ready for firing."

On the bridge cotton was passed around and the men stuffed little blobs of it into their ears.

READY TO BOMBARD

"Tell the merchant ship I am about to bombard," the captain said to the signalman, then turned and said simply to the junior officer of the deck: "Let's start this thing."

The warning message was blinkered to the merchant ship.

"Ship ready," Bitner passed to the observer.

"Fire one two-gun salvo."

James Ellis, seaman first class, Escanaba, Mich., talker from captain to control, passed this last order. The ship's dog Jonesey, who is very sensitive, began to quiver all over, then raised her tail.

Suddenly the ship shook. A great roar pierced the cotton.

"One on the way," Bitner said to the observer.

After suspenseful seconds the observer came back with the error in yards:

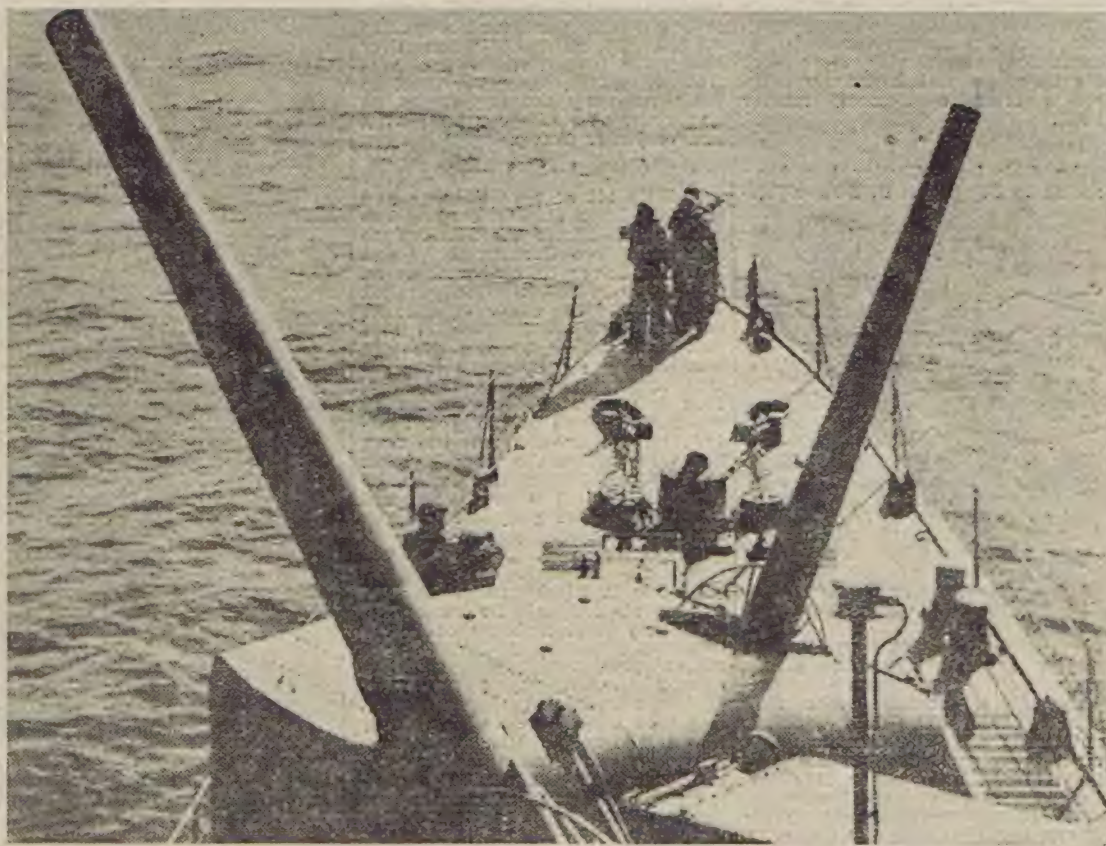
"200 short 300 left."

Now in Plot quick corrections were made on the basis of the report of error.

In Number 2 magazine deep in the ship Constancio Sajona, chief officer's steward, of San Diego and the Philippine Islands, raised his foot from a lever. Projectile and powder case vaulted up to the handling room.

Directly above, the Number 2 handling room crew lifted projectile and powder case to other hoists. John Kane, storekeeper

The Destroyer's Guns Lashed Salvo After Salvo Into Enemy Positions On Italy's Coast



... We had come over mine-laid sea ...

second class, Pawtucket, R. I., a showman in civilian life, slammed shut the hoist lifting the projectile. Projectile and powder case started up to the gun mount.

In Number 2 mount directly above, the handling room and raised above the main deck, projectile and powder case were laid in place. All these operations had

been effected in a matter of seconds. Now in the gun mount the tall, lean gun captain and gunner's mate second class, Tom Griffin, Staunton, Va., who has a brother fighting the Army war ashore, kissed his fingers and pressed them against the projectile.

"Match up!" Griffin said suddenly now on a word from the

director. The gun crew, which had been standing easily about, though ready for action, jumped into position.

Up on the bridge the word came back from the observer:

"500 short."

Bearing was correct but range short. Today the strong current and heavy sea were giving the ship a

little trouble getting on target. But she would come nearer, then veer off again, then her shells would smash into the immediate target.

Then suddenly, when the salvos were cracking out, the words came crisply from the observer:

"Hold your fire."

Two guns were already loaded for spotting fire. You could feel your muscles go a little stiff and a quick chill run down your arms and in the thighs of your legs. The captain spoke evenly to Bitner:

"Tell the observer we will have to fire this burst because the guns are loaded and hot." The captain paused a moment and spoke:

"Fire one two-gun salvo."

GUNS LEAP

The talker passed the order. The guns leaped. You could feel the heat all in front of you and you kept wishing for the observer to say something, to tell you it was all right. It seemed an eternity and nothing was said and everyone on the bridge was very quiet, watching Bitner, waiting for him to say that he had heard from the observer, to say what the observer said. Then Bitner's lips began to move. He was saying something. He was saying, repeating the words of the observer:

"Ten left, range correct."

The captain smiled ever so slightly, looked for a moment down at the big aft guns, rested his hand for a quick second on the rail, patted the dog Jonesey crawling up beside him. The observer was okay. And ten yards to the left on that distance was nothing to worry about. The captain said to Ellis:

"Range is correct, deflection correct, fire for effect."

The guns lashed out, salvo after salvo. The observer reported now left or right so much, now over or short so much, now "on target" meaning the target was plastered, one time "more concentrated 50 left," meaning there were more Germans for the killing 50 yards over from where the shells had just hit or more choice German positions to be had there.

The guns whipped and roared and shot out yellow fire. Jonesey quivered and her tail descended and snapped up and then down with the whip-snap of the guns.

Tough Little PT Boat Hits Hard And Runs

ABOARD A PT IN THE LIGURIAN SEA—Just before we started out in The Shark tonight the men were discussing the possibility of having two PT boats go alongside a German E-boat, one on either side, secure grappling irons to her and bring her in alive. I didn't laugh. I have been with the PTs before and they do things just about that crazy.

Water and land were full of peace when we put out north—not a hint of the burning German shore and the F lighter and the angry sea we were to run through before the night was over. Starting out it was like a Mediterranean cruise—tourist-folder variety. The PT slid through easy blue waves which washed the noses of the torpedoes but nothing more. It was hard to remember that we were headed for "Flak Alley" along the German-held Italian coast, where the PTs have been making it hot and miserable for German shipping and the Germans have sometimes kept things busy for the PTs.

Lt. (j.g.) Norman Himelfarb, Washington, D. C., the executive officer, spoke:

'GOOD-LUCK PANTS'

"I've got my old good-luck pants on," he said, slapping the thighs of the GI fatigues he was wearing. "Haven't washed 'em since I got 'em—and won't, unless I'm knocked off into the sea and get 'em washed there. They're good luck."

Our PT was crew-named The Shark, and her bow is painted like the mug of a wrathful sea-monster—huge, fierce and fangy teeth and large black eyes. Coming through the water toward you The Shark looks incredibly like some devil of the deep. Like all PTs she is tough and audacious, fiery and fast, full of roaring fight ten times her size, seeking out the enemy in his own den—sometimes harbor.

Lately the PTs have been knocking off German coastal shipping with fine regularity—152-foot, 88-

millimeter-armed F lighters mostly and now and then getting a destroyer torpedo craft. The F lighters heavily outgun them but the PTs get away with everything in the book.

Tonight we swung in off Leghorn, where what appeared to be German demolition was in progress. A towering red flame, cushioned in heavy smoke, licked up from the port and shot its light down across the water toward us. We seemed instinctively to turn out a bit from it.

We slid up past historic country—inland from one point we passed

point on up in the Ligurian we saw it.

"F lighter on the starboard bow," said a lookout. "Close along the shore."

Lt. Hickman, who is short, bubbling and blondheaded, began to bounce all over the deck, like a kid who sees the prospect of another piece of chocolate pie.

"I think we'll go in and throw a fish," whispered Lt. Gil Reed, Kalamazoo, Mich., division leader. The words were literally a whisper, as was all talk now on the PT, because we were close to the lighter

toward the beach. There was no noise save the quiet swish of our PT through water. Now we turned slightly again, until we were coming in abeam of the lighter. We were perhaps a mile off the coast, which was virtually being hugged by the F lighter.

There she was now, fat and, for our money, asking for it. Lt. Reed looked over the bridge at her, then gave the signal. The torpedo, which was named "Kiss and Tell," leaped away ahead of us and when it had passed in a straight line before our bow we turned around and headed out.

GO OUT SLOWLY

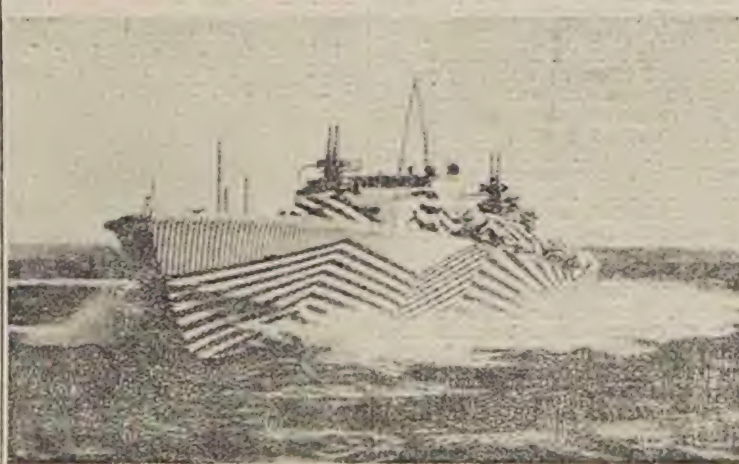
We didn't race out. The natural and tempting thing to do is to give the PT full speed and get the hell out of there before the F lighter can come back at you with everything she's got. But only a fool does that. Going fast you stir a wake like a cruiser and the easiest way to spot a PT is by her wake. So you simply make a turn and go out slowly. We did this, though every second seemed an eternity doing it. Suddenly the air was pierced by two solid explosions and aft we could see a pall of smoke rise up from the spot of the F lighter. We turned on out.

We continued on north looking for more targets but saw none. Wheeling back we hit our sea. It was rough—the worst the boat had had in many months of operation. Wave after wave cracked clean over the little PT, over her bridge, washing her from bow to stern, flapping great bucketsful of water onto the crew. The salt water filled your mouth and you drank some of it because you couldn't keep from it and spat the rest out.

When we got in Lt. Himelfarb discovered his watch had conked out—the waves had soaked it. He was furious about that.

"Well, I'll be ——" he said, shaking his head up and down and not finishing the sentence.

But he still had his GI fatigues on and they still weren't washed



... Tough and audacious, fast ...

was Pisa with her leaning tower. We rode past Viareggio. "That's where Shelley drowned, right off there—or anyhow I believe that's where he drowned," said the skipper, Lt. (j.g.) Norman Hickman, New York. "Probably a 240 millimeter there now," he added rather cynically.

On north we began to turn in closer ashore. In the early morning the moon obligingly went down—the blacker it is the better PTs like it. So far we had seen nothing that resembled a ship. Then at a

and while it is hard to conceive of the Germans hearing us still one took no chances.

"Prepare to attack," Lt. Hickman went about whispering the order. He walked back to Earl Emery, torpedoman third class, Milton, Pa., on the starboard torpedo.

"Get your fish ready," he said to Emery, who was leaning over the torpedo.

We were in a little cove now, with land straight ahead on our bow and land and the F lighter to starboard. We toiled in slowly

ROLL OF HONOR

Guts, Bore-Sighting Enable Sergeant To Wreck Two Tanks With A-T Gun

When the platoon leader was wounded, T-Sgt. Mathew Veitenheimer, Konowa, Okla., took over in a period of extremely heavy fighting. But when it was all over, Sgt. Veitenheimer had an Oak Leaf Cluster on his Silver Star. The particular incident which won him the award took place on June 3, 1944, when intense small arms and machine gun fire put his platoon, leading the advance of the company, in great danger. Sgt. Veitenheimer promptly organized and led a patrol forward, destroying one of the enemy's machine guns and neutralizing hostile fire with hand grenades, permitting his company to advance.

Attached to a support platoon which was closely following the two leading platoons, Pfc. Albert J. Davies really needn't have gone forward to act as aid man when leading platoons were blasted by heavy artillery fire. But he did, and it brought him a Silver Star. Working far ahead of the line held by friendly troops and with shell fragments and small arms fire whistling about him, Pfc. Davies gave first aid to 15 of the wounded men, saving the lives of the more seriously wounded.

To Mrs. Stella Bratcher, Waxahatchie, Tex., has gone the Silver Star won by her son, Pfc. Oscar C. Bratcher, company runner of a rifle company. Pfc. Bratcher's job became vitally important when all communications between the various units of the company were destroyed by mortar and artillery fire. To keep the assault and support elements of the company in

touch with each other, Pfc. Bratcher made four trips across exposed terrain in the face of heavy enemy shelling. Even when wounded, Pfc. Bratcher refused to be evacuated, and finally, on one of his trips, he was killed by fragments from a German mortar shell.

An Oak Leaf Cluster has been added to Pfc. John P. Downs' Silver Star. The Bethany, W. Va., soldier was returning from a rifle company to the battalion command post with a comrade when they noticed enemy mine field markings on the trail. They immediately went to work, searching the trail for mines. Shortly after they had found and removed the first mine, Jerry opened up with a heavy artillery barrage which fell nearby.



As soon as the barrage slackened, they went back to work and removed two more mines, after carefully checking them for booby trap attachments. Finally, when they had made sure that the trail was free of mines, they returned to their company, having made an important trail safe for pedestrian and vehicular traffic.

A little bit of bore-sighting and an extra-large display of guts enabled Sgt. Elmer A. Stafford to knock out two German tanks and win the Silver Star near Cisterna in February. Sgt. Stafford dashed from behind the cover of a house to an abandoned German 77 mm. anti-tank gun and, since the gun was without sights, put it into action by sighting down the bore. Fire from the approaching tank wounded a man beside Sgt. Stafford but he knocked out the tank and then carried the wounded man to safety. A few minutes later, he ignored perfect observation and returning to the gun, knocked out another tank.

Lt. Joe E. Blackburn pilots a P-51, and not long ago he was on escort duty with a flight of heavy bombers attacking a German-held airdrome in Italy. As the planes neared the target, 25 German fighters closed in to intercept them, and four went to work on one of the bombers. Lt. Blackburn immediately dove on the attackers and destroyed two of them, driving off the others. A few moments later, he shot down another enemy fighter and then rejoined the protective formation which escorted the bombers back to their base. His daring saved the bomber and earned him an Oak Leaf Cluster for his Distinguished Flying Cross.

Because he has since been killed in action, 1st Lt. John S. Raney, Brooklyn, N. Y., never will know that the Silver Star has been awarded him. But his men know it and remember that night in January when the officer crawled forward under heavy automatic weapons fire to find a spot where his heavy machine gun section could operate more effectively. During his reconnaissance, he spotted a German machine gun protected by riflemen and advancing within ten yards of it, he killed two Germans with a pistol and drove off the others. He then brought his machine gun section up to within 50 yards of the enemy and directed fire until all opposition had been neutralized.

Meek Makes Good



THIS UNHAPPY-LOOKING sergeant has removed the harried look from the faces of a lot of fighter pilots. He's M-Sgt. Paul Meek, 41-year-old parachute expert with the Air Service Command in Italy, and he has designed a combination rubber dinghy and first-aid kit small enough to fit into the cockpit of a fighter plane. Sgt. Meek, whose experience with parachutes dates back to 1932, when he jumped from a DeHavilland biplane at 18,500 feet, has packed into the kit a rubber boat, paddles, patches, sea markings, drinking water and a first-aid packet.

(USAAF Photo)

GI SHOPTALK

There are enough GIs in the Army by the name of Smith to make up five divisions, the War Department discovers somewhat somberly. In a list of 12 names which the WD cited as being the most common on the Army roster, the Smiths led the field with 72,000 claimants. Way behind in second place came the Johnsons, with 48,500 clan members. Then, in order, came the Browns, Millers, Jones, Davises, Wilsons, Andersons, Martins, Taylors, Halls and Lewises. The moral of the story, says the WD, is that the Smiths and Browns and Johnsons should make doubly sure their correspondents address letters to them completely and correctly or the pickings at mail call will be pretty slim, at least until the APO boys finish with the checking such misaddressed letters involve.

A new camouflage head net for use with the helmet and plastic liner has been designed by the Quartermaster Corps and the Engineers. The netting itself is a modification of a netting developed by the Engineers for camouflaging field guns and artillery emplacements in combat areas. It has an elastic band attached to the net fabric which fits over the helmet liner and holds the net in place, while the net drapes over the steel helmet like a veil on a woman's hat. The ends hang down to cover either the face or the back of the head and neck, breaking up the silhouette, and the mesh is large enough to permit placing leaves or twigs in the openings to conform to the coloration of surrounding vegetation.

Newsweek Magazine reports that the law restoring war veterans to their old jobs is often proving unnecessary at present, especially in the manpower-shortage areas, and that many employers have been more than glad to welcome back old hands even after the 40-day period in which they must apply for their former jobs. But one problem that has arisen deals with men who have risen to officer rank in the Army but who held minor jobs in civilian life. Personnel specialists are trying to find such veterans better jobs at higher pay, if possible.

The "weasel," a new recon vehicle for use over mud, snow or any other treacherous terrain, is now in full production. It has full-length semi-flexible tracks of ribbed construction, giving it traction on hills and enabling it to remain on top of soft, porous substances where wheeled vehicles or those with the usual treads would bog down. The "weasel" is low-slung and oblong for better concealment; holds three passengers or cargo besides the driver; readily climbs 45-degree inclines, and can be turned

in a twelve-foot radius. The name "weasel" comes from its ability to strike stealthily and swiftly. Officially, it's Cargo Carrier ML-29.

If you've ever had a bad case of "jeep-seat," you'll be pleased to know that the Comptroller General of the U. S. has ruled that jeeps are not passenger-carrying vehicles anyway. The ruling was made to permit surplus jeeps in the War Department to be transferred to other agencies of the Government for their use. The Department of the Interior is already planning to use them for fighting forest fires and on public lands and in hauling supplies and equipment.

LOST AND FOUND

One of the most unusual requests to come to Lost and Found concerns soldiers or civilians living in the city of Lowell, Mass. Spr. R. Simpson, of a Royal Tank Regiment, was born in Lowell. His parents died when he was very young and Simpson was sent to Scotland.

His request concerns photographs of his parents' graves, in a Lowell cemetery. When they lived in Lowell, the Simpson's residence was 165 Powell Street. Simpson's mother, Isabel, aged 27 years, died in 1910; his father, Adam Simpson, aged 27 years, died in 1916. The tankman now in Italy would give anything to have these photographs. Perhaps the Lowell Chamber of Commerce, or soldiers from that city now in this theater could assist us in getting the pictures.

FOUND

Black wallet belonging to Alton Stout, containing photos of GI and friend in a Piper Cub.

Dog tag: Clarence A. Jeffery, 15055064.

Photos and identification material belonging to Clyde W. Carroll, 30702624.

Miraculous Medal, sterling silver, engraved: "To Foster from Lou." Silver arm band, engraved: "Leonard L. Emmer."

British pay book belonging to George Henry Paffett, 1875950.

Soldier's Individual Pay Record for John H. Hughes, 33122074.

Identification and photos belonging to Cpl. C. G. Curry.

Honorable Discharge papers made out for Victor R. Dollar, OC7-420489.

Identification papers and address book, Fred Arvo Palo.

Photo album from Cairo, showing a GI in front of his truck with the number 4123696.

LETTERS

Letters are being held by Lost and Found for the following: Sgt. D Croke, Pvt. Michael Evanovich.



MAMA'S LOST

M-Sgt. John A. Jackson, H. Land-srow, Pvt. Henry C. Miller, Lt. Victor L. Minahan, Jr., Lt. Harley Wilson, and Pvt. S. G. Sampatacus.

RELATIVES

S-Sgt. Irving Gadoury, brother, Richard Gadoury; Robert William Sundberg, brother-in-law, Pvt. Leonard Erickson; Sylvia Simmons, ARC, her two cousins, Eddie and Harry Rose, of Brooklyn; Pfc. Robert Rogers, his cousin, Thomas O. Mahaffey.

FRIENDS

(Name of persons being paged is printed first.)

Buck Arnold, Sgt. Hubert Barthle; Corrado Baquis, Gen. Med. Vittorio Calo; Frank Bechtold, Pfc. Calvin R. Young; Joe Biro, Sgt. Aaron Hecht; Sgt. Louis Colosima, Cpl. James McCrory; Moreschi Enrico, Sgt. Robert S. Vines; Sgt. Adam Florek, Pvt. Leo Gumbinger; S-Sgt. Harold Gottlieb, Pvt. Chet Linsky; George Q. Harris, W. W. Buckley; Cpl. Fred A. Hesse, Sgt. Conrad Okan; L-Cpl. Edward Hughes, Joseph K. Cook; Joe Ed. Kirkland, W-O Shelley M. Bostick; S-Sgt. Howie Kratzke, Sgt. J. Cavanaugh; Silvio Lanza, E. Valentine; Pvt. Harry McCabe, Jr., Pvt. Alton B. Tryon; 1st Sgt. James Minzel, Cpl. Arthur J. Kronsperger; Richard A. Poston, Carl A. Poston; Capt. Edward John Salmery, Capt. E. Oliver; Bruno Scaramucci, Joseph Litvak, Jr.; Lt. Jack Silverstein, Cpl. Seymour Orgal; Lt. Lowell K. Smith, E. L. Van Dys; S-Sgt. Matthew Spencer, Cpl. Romeo J. Pincince; Edward W. Storter, S 1-c, Pvt. Melken Vaardran; S-Sgt. Jack Skaggs, Pvt. Donald Walker; Buddy Westinghouse, Pfc. Lloyd Honna.

Pfc. John H. Miller writes: "Would all you fellows and gals (if any) from Logansport, Indiana, be so kind as to drop me a letter telling me of your favorite experience since being overseas? Am planning to consolidate all letters I receive into an article for the Logansport Press." Write Pfc. Miller through Lost and Found.

-J. W.

Non-Combatant Medic Uses Fists To Kayo Kraut Sniper

By Pvt. ROBERT MEYER
(Stars and Stripes Staff Writer)

WITH THE 5TH ARMY—Everybody knows that the medics are not allowed to carry arms but there is nothing in the rule book which says that a medic can't use his fists to polish off a Jerry.

So it was strictly okay for Pvt. Harry F. Bowman a battalion aid man with the 34th Division, to jump

a German sniper who was hiding in a gully getting ready to mow down a line of American soldiers like ducks in a shooting gallery.

Pvt. Bowman was moving forward with his battalion when an American doughboy called his attention to a German soldier who was badly in need of medical attention. Like the Good Samaritan, Pvt. Bowman went over to see what he could do for the stricken Heinie, but before he could do any good the man died.

The medic was about to move on to other chores when his eye caught the rear view of another Jerry who was cleverly concealed. This one was a perfectly healthy, robust sniper who was dripping with ammo and had his machine pistol primed for action. All he was waiting for, it seemed, was enough Yanks to pass in review; then he could let them have it.

The German reckoned without Pvt. Bowman. The American medic immediately forgot that his was an errand of mercy, pounced on the sniper and knocked the machine pistol from his grip. He throttled the surprised German, shook him like a terrier shakes a rat, knocked him cold with a smartly-placed right, twisted the unconscious German's arms behind his back and dragged him across the road toward the Americans almost before any of them knew what had happened.

Pvt. Bowman's only comment when he turned the prisoner over to the infantrymen was, "Okay, fellows, he's yours. Do you want me to bring him to now or should we wait until it's convenient for someone to take him to the rear?"

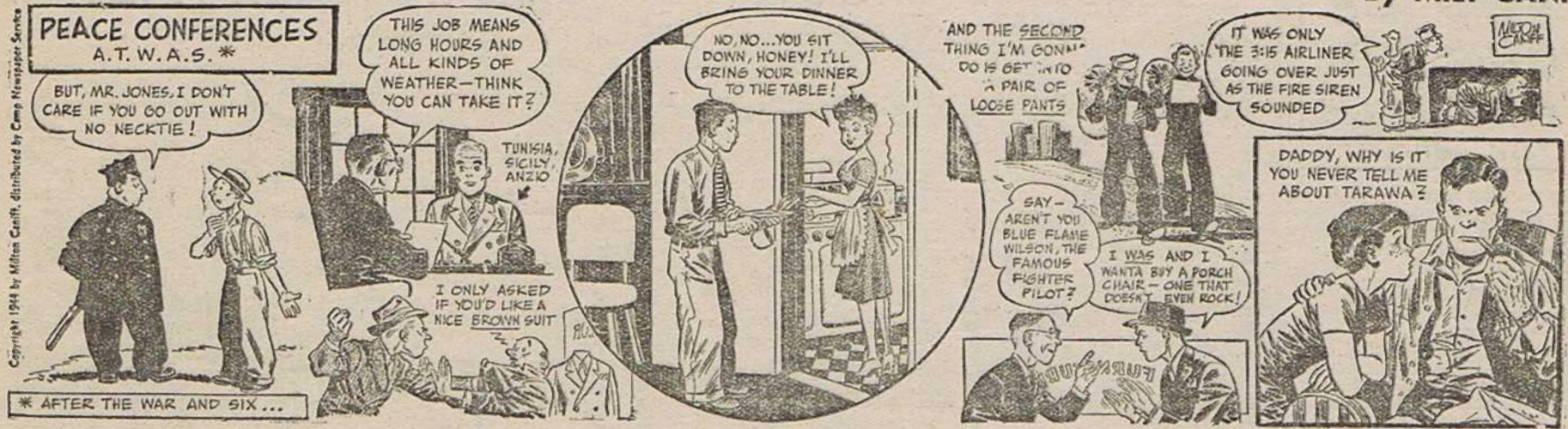
Army Postoffice Plans For Christmas Deluge

CAMP LEE, Va.—New facilities are being prepared on both the east and west coasts to handle 40,000,000 Christmas parcels which the Army expects will be mailed to soldiers overseas between Sept. 15 and Oct. 15, it was announced here by Brig. Gen. William E. Chickering, chief of the Army Postal Service.

General Chickering also revealed that American soldiers overseas now are receiving an average of one letter a day.

MALE CALL

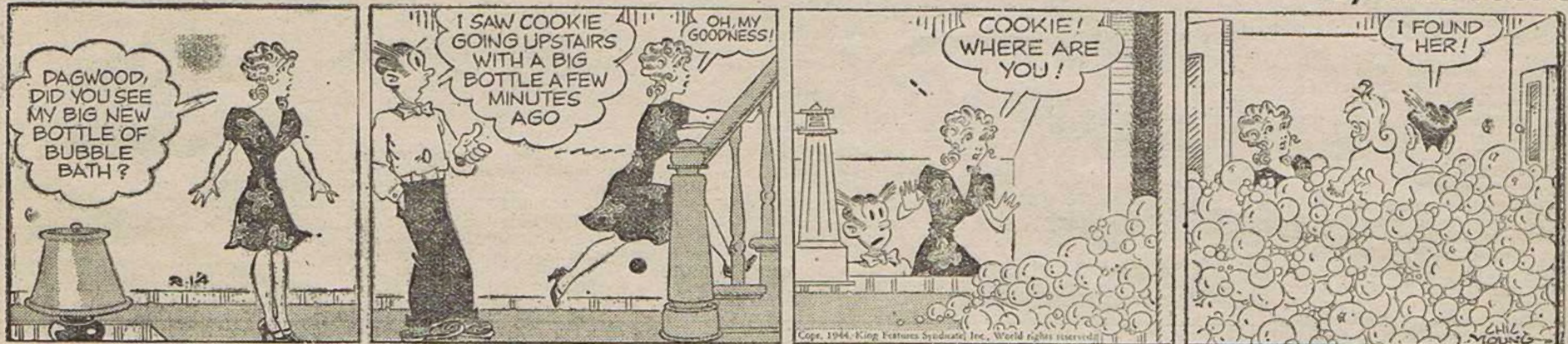
By MILT CANIFF



BLONDIE

(Courtesy of King Features)

By CHIC YOUNG



LAFF A DAY

NANCY

(Courtesy of United Features)

By BUSHMILLER



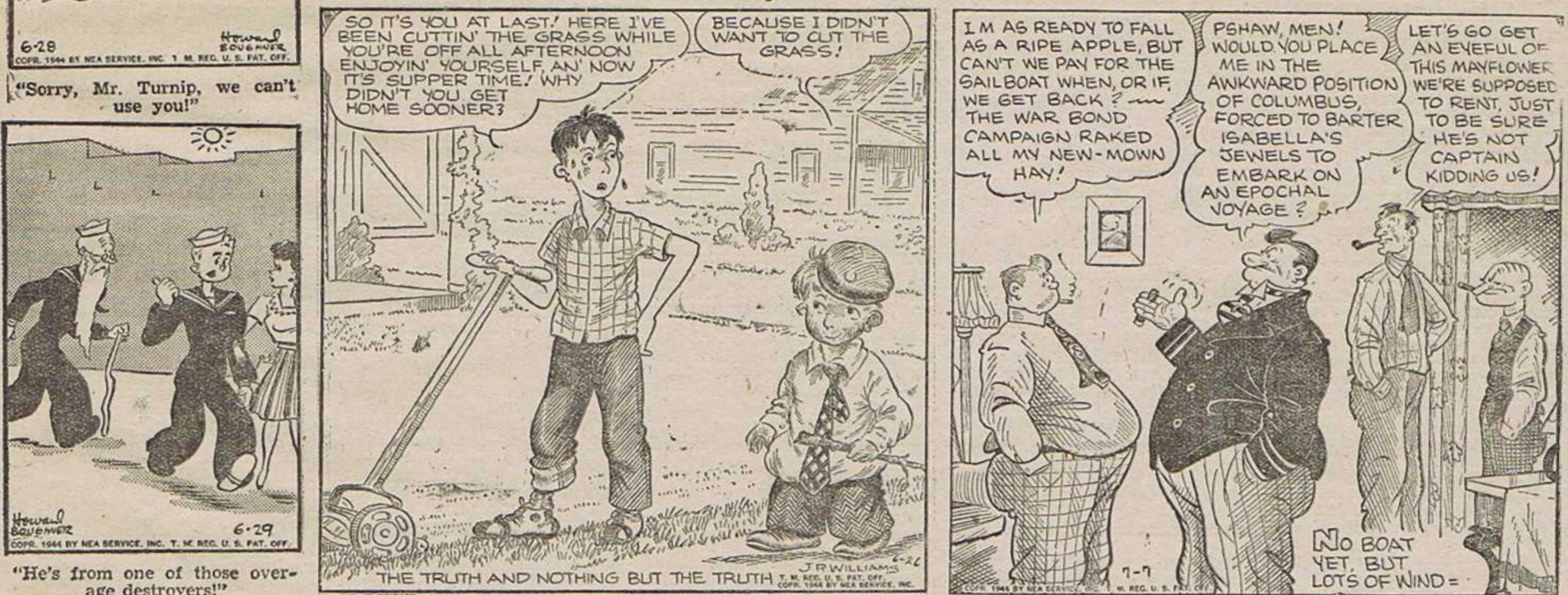
OUT OUR WAY

(Courtesy of NEA)

By WILLIAMS

MAJOR HOOPLE

(Courtesy of NEA)



MOON MULLINS

(Courtesy Chicago Daily News)

By WILLARD



LEND ME YOUR EARS

BY JIM BURCHARD

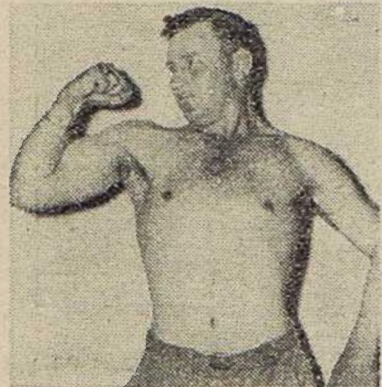
ROME—It's a tossup whether S-Sgt. Fred Abel will appear in the Mediterranean track and field finals at Mussolini Stadium today, but the customers will miss a notable character if Abel is benched.

If you happened to visit the stadium during the past week, you know Abel. He's the lad from Hoakes Bluff, near Gadsden, Ala., who galloped endlessly around the cinder path. What's more, he was barefooted. Abel didn't know whether he was entered from the 5th Army or the No. 3 District, and he didn't particularly seem to care. All he wanted to do was run the mile—an ambition above and beyond the call of duty considering his top time is 4:40.

Regardless of districts, it seems Abel finished only third in the eliminations. Technically, this puts him on the shelf. First and second-place winners qualified for these Allied finals. The others might as well go back to hacking the hides off potatoes.

Whether he wound up third or thirty-third, however, the finals can ill afford to pass up a citizen of Abel's ilk. Here is a man. Here is an Alabamian who fairly reeks with color, background and achievement. Abel, to put it briefly, is Mr. America. Anyway, he was Mr. America of 1935, replete with muscles, rosy skin and pearly teeth.

Back in 1935 somebody decided to run a contest to determine the National Health Champion. Abel, a clean-living farm boy, was selected by his high school principal as the true representative of Hoakes



THE GREAT MAN HIMSELF

Bluff. He carried the district primaries in a breeze, carted off the title of State Hercules without drawing a second breath, and departed for Chicago to meet the nation's healthy elite.

"I had it wrapped up," said the Alabama Apollo, "but they found dirt under one of my fingernails. So I got only 998 out of a possible thousand. Anyway, I wound up in a triple tie and got a medal."

Henry Wallace, now vice president, was scheduled to present the medals. But, as Abel explained it, "He got snowbound. The head of the American Extension Service substituted. I was only 19 then and didn't know the difference."

This war doesn't mean too much to Abel. He's already thinking ahead to the 1946 elections in Etowah County, Ala. He says he's a cinch to be elected probate judge. He ran in 1940, but was "defeated by the incumbent after an excellent race." If he wins, he'll get married.

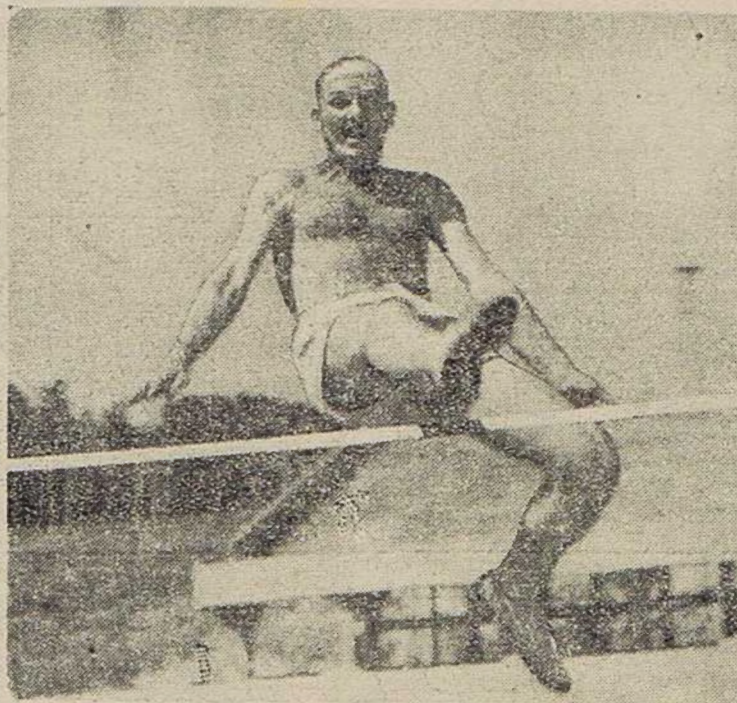
Abel, who designed a gas vat now used by the 5th Army, is sergeant of a gas supply company. He's still a man of muscle, as you can see by the picture.

Sharing spectator interest with Abel at the Stadium are several other characters. They include Cpl. Paul Folton, the "Whistling Frenchman." Paul, a 220-lb. hurdler from Algiers, whistles as he runs. He says, "I am a little fat, so my breath comes in whistles. No, I do not whistle music. I just whistle breath."

Pfc. Tom Childs, MBS sprinter, whirled dog tags in his hands as he circled the track. "For rhythm," he said. He added, "I'm not married, but I'm deeply engaged." Tom attended Hampton Institute, where he specialized in the 440.

Taking much attention were the twins—F-1c John Stucker and Y-3c Earl Stucker. They're from Sicily. John runs the half and relay, while Earl is strictly relay. They were mechanics in the States, and now punch typewriters for the Sicily commandant. Sometimes they babble about square pegs in round holes.

READY TO SHOOT THE WORKS IN TRACK FINAL



HERE ARE THREE OF THE track and field stars who will be seen in action at Mussolini Stadium today and tomorrow as the Mediterranean sports extravaganza since the last February in Algiers moves into the limelight today at Mussolini Stadium.

The center shot depicts "Navy Bert" Nelson, C-M2c, going over the bar in the high jump. He's from Sicily, as is Cpl. Quentin Brelsford, 800-meter flash, on the right. Brelsford made his reputation at Ohio Wesleyan, while Nelson hails from Indianapolis. Nelson once held the world indoor and intercollegiate high jump crowns.

(Staff Photos by Sgt. Grayson B. Tewksbury)

Coleman's Big Blow Paces Bucs To 3-2 Victory Over Cubs

NEW YORK—Pinch-hitter Frank Coleman stepped to the plate for the Pirates with two men on deck in the seventh inning of yesterday's game at Forbes Field and lashed out a triple to help the Bucs triumph over Charlie Grimm's Cubs, 3-2, and give southpaw Fritz Ostermueller his sixth victory of the campaign.

The Pirates were on the short end of a 2-0 score when Babe Dahlgren and Vince DiMaggio poled out successive singles. Batting for Al Lopez, Coleman's wallop tied the count, and he tallied a moment later on Franky Zak's bingle. The win was the Pirates fifth straight.

Over at the Yankee Stadium, five unearned runs gave the Red Sox an even break with the Bronx Bombers in a bargain bill. The Yanks copped the curtain raiser, 4-2, and dropped the finale due to atrocious fielding, 8-4.

Two errors by Mike Milosevich and another by George Stinewiss prevented the ex-champs from moving into second place. Homers by Nick Etten with two on and Johnny Lindell with one aboard would have won the fray, but the McCarthymen kicked the ball all around the diamond and cost Atley Donald a well-pitched game. Yank Terry was the winning hurler.

In the opener Tiny Bonham was in good form, limiting the Sox to six hits, three of which came in the initial frame for two runs.

TRACK SCHEDULE

TODAY

9:30 AM—Official opening of the championships.

10:00 AM—High jump preliminaries.

10:00 AM—Shot put preliminaries.

10:00 AM—110-meter high hurdle heats.

10:30 AM—800-meter heats.

11:00 AM—200-meter heats.

2:30 PM—Broad jump preliminaries.

2:30 PM—100-meter heats.

3:00 PM—100-meter heats.

3:30 PM—200-meter low hurdle heats.

4:00 PM—5,000-meter final.

4:30 PM—1,600-meter relay heats.

TOMORROW

2:00 PM—Rededication of Stadium.

2:30 PM—Opening ceremony and march of competitors.

3:00 PM—100-meter final.

3:15 PM—High jump final.

3:15 PM—110-meter high hurdle final.

3:30 PM—800-meter final.

3:30 PM—Shot put final.

3:45 PM—100-meter final.

4:00 PM—200-meter final.

4:15 PM—Broad jump final.

4:20 PM—Six-mile run final.

4:30 PM—200-meter low hurdle final.

4:45 PM—1,500-meter final.

5:00 PM—1,600-meter relay final.

5:30 PM—Presentation of prizes and zone trophy.

All-Stars Victors

MEMPHIS, Tenn. — Mel Hicks, Nashville Vols' first sacker, wielded a potent bat to lead the Southern League All-Stars to a 5-4 victory over the Memphis Chicks, first half season champs. Hicks was a last minute substitute for Cecil "Dynamite" Dunn, Mobile ace. He clouted a homer and a triple to account for three of the All-Stars five runs. Dick Maune, Atlanta, received credit for the win.

Allied Track Aces Open Title Carnival

ROME—The first all-out Mediterranean sporting extravaganza since the last February in Algiers moves into the limelight today at Mussolini Stadium.

The occasion is the grand finale of the theater track and field eliminations. Representatives of ten zones from Casablanca to the 5th Army—first and second-place winners — will match speed and sinew in 12 individual events and the relay. No records are meant, as these GI muscles have been attuned for martial combat rather than the athletic arena, but the keenest brand of competition is assured.

With the possible exception of the North African Zone team studied with talent from Algiers to Tunis, no single outfit can be dubbed a favorite. Anything can, and probably will, happen. Form charts should be tossed out of the nearest window when this noble array of British, French, Poles, Americans, Sikhs, and Arabs toe the mark.

The fun begins at 9:30 AM today with a preview opening. Half an hour later the high-jump preliminaries will usher in the competition proper. With the exception of the 5,000 meter event, all finals will be held tomorrow afternoon. The final day, incidentally, will be featured by a re-dedication ceremony which will see Mussolini Stadium changed to Forum d'Italia.

Like the fistic championships, the track and field finals were decided following a series of eliminations in all zones. Winners and

runners-up qualified. They have been working out for a week or more here, and figure to post some fancy times and figures in the payoff. The first six in each event will be tabulated.

Here are the men to watch—the speedsters and muscle artists who set the hottest pace in the zone eliminations:

100-yard dash—Pfc. Dick Ford, PBS, 10 seconds.

220-yard dash—Cpl. C. Crawford, MBS, 23.1.

440-yard run—Sgt. Ronald Dewdney, No. 3 Zone, 53.2.

880-yard run — Sgt. Fabrizi, MBS, 2:04.2.

1 mile—Signalman B. E. Eles, No. 2 Zone, 4:33.1.

120-yard high hurdles — Pvt. George Foster, PBS, 0.16.

220-yard low hurdles—Lt. C. W. Learned, No. 2 Zone, 26.8.

Three-mile run—W-O Harrison, North Africa, 15:33.

Six-mile run—Pvt. Lamouda, North Africa (time incorrect.)

One-mile relay—North African team, 3:42.4.

Shot put—Pvt. Sid Brecher, PBS, 43 feet, 6 1-2 inches.

High jump—Cpl. Yvon Gilabert, North Africa, 5 feet, 10 inches.

Broad jump—Cpl. Nolan McCoy, North Africa.

Because the stadium originally was laid out in meters rather than yards—the track measures 500 meters—all events will be held with metric distances prevailing except the six-mile run. The boys will wear sneakers or run barefooted, spikes being banned.

Appropriate entertainment will be provided by three bands, American, French and British. No refreshments will be available, so if you plan to spend the entire day it would be wise to tote along a canteen of water and a couple of sandwiches. Tomorrow there will be matinee competition only, so the problem of nourishment will not arise.

These championships are being sponsored by the British Army. A rousing cheer is in order for Lt. Col. John Lomer, vice chairman of the Allied Sports Commission. He's done a bangup job, and the results should prove every bit as entertaining as the Algiers fistic finals.

HENRY BEATEN

LOS ANGELES—Henry Armstrong's comeback campaign ran into a snag here last night when John Thomas, local welterweight, won a unanimous ten-round decision over the former triple titleholder. Thomas won seven of the ten rounds.

Thomas' victory evened the score between the two battlers as Armstrong had taken a decision over the Los Angeles fighter last month.

ON YOUR MARK . . . GET SET

By Pvt. JOHN LAWLER
(Stars and Stripes Staff Writer)

Victory hopes of the No. 2 Zone in the Allied track and field championships opening today at Mussolini Stadium received a terrific jolt when it was learned that Capt. Banks McFadden, the old Brooklyn Pro football star, would be unable to compete. Banks was a standout man on the No. 2 team and in his zone eliminations won the high hurdles and finished second in the broad jump and shot put. His difficulty in case you're interested, is a slight touch of the GIs.

"I've reached top form," said Pfc. Richard Ford, Detroit, PBS's triple-crown winner, "and it's the best condition I've ever enjoyed going into a meet. I think I'll do all right." The 20-year-old former high school flash will be in the 100 and 200 meters and the running broad jump. Weighing 159 pounds and slightly over five feet, ten inches, Foster looked every bit as good as he felt. Unless some dark horse upsets pre-

meet dope, the 100 meters should be a great duel between him and 5th Army's Pvt. Zemer Cox.

Premier Ivanoe Bonomi of the Italian government will have a place of honor at the Sunday ceremony when the Forum Mussolini is renamed. Prince Doria Pamphili, mayor of Rome, will be the only speaker in the service.

Spectators are due for a treat when the high jumpers go through their stuff. Sicily's Bert Nelson and Cpl. Gilabert, of North Africa, may meet unexpected competition now that Sgt. Leo O. Williams, PBS, has rounded into the form which helped him leap 6 feet, nine inches for Marquette University. Williams barely qualified for the event, but his training hops have been progressively higher.

A little touch of the Ould Sod will be given the three mile route

when Pte. Hugh Cooney, a Dublin boy, will team up with T-4 William Boyle, Brockton, Mass., to run for PBS. Boyle, a member of an engineer unit, ran second to the Irish lad in the zone eliminations.

Seven countries will be represented at the theater's finals with the U.S. fielding 85 athletes. Great Britain's runners number 39; France 56; Canada, 28; New Zealand, two; Cyprus, one, and India, three.

Lt. Harry Beacock, a ten-year veteran of the British Army, holds down a spot on the No. 2 Zone mile relay team. Beacock, a Lincolnshire, England, athlete, serves as an instructor in the paratrooper division and did most of his competitive running while stationed with His Majesty's forces in India. Also on the same team is Cpl. Bob Nicholson, London, attached to an RAF unit.

SPORTS PARADE

After one season's suspension of basketball competition the University of Wyoming will return to the court this year, and Everett Shelton, the team's old coach, will be back with a ten-year contract. Wyoming's last team won the national championship at the end of the 1942-43 season in Madison Square Garden, New York.

Creighton Miller, All-America halfback at Notre Dame, has signed a contract to play with the Brooklyn Dodgers of the National Football League. . . . It was announced Miller would receive 7,500 bucks. . . . Four other college stars also were signed by the Dodgers. They are Rudy Sikich, Minnesota tackle discharged from the Marines; Vern Ullom, Cincinnati; Dale Carmody, Southern California back, and Dub McGiboney, Arkansas Teachers' back.

Billy Talbert, Indianapolis, became the favorite in the River Forest Tennis tournament at Chicago when Pancho Segura went to the sidelines with a sprained ankle. . . . Talbert reached the quarter-finals by beating Howland Fold, Chicago, 6-4, 6-2.

The Portland "Oregonian" carried a story stating that Edward Atherton, commissioner of the Pacific Coast Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, has told conference officials not to officiate in the newly-formed American Professional Football League. . . . The paper added that some of the officials were "pretty well irked."

If you're interested in knowing it, Billy Southworth kept Mel Ott, Bill Nicholson and Vince DiMaggio on the bench at the start of the All Star game because he felt the spacious terrain of Forbes Field was better suited to line-drive hitters.

Ball Moguls In Hot Confab At Pittsburgh

PITTSBURGH — Recommendation by Jack Zellers, Detroit Tigers' general manager, that the major leagues abolish farms systems and chain-gang baseball was the liveliest topic under discussion at the joint session of club owners held here throughout the week.

Zeller's plan, which was tabled, would prevent major league clubs from signing free agents who had less than one-year's experience in Class A or higher ball and would permit them to buy minor league players only through the draft route in order to compensate minor circuit bosses for the loss of occasional big sales.

The Bengal front office manager, known to be one of the cageiest traders in the pastime, would set the draft price of 12,500 dollars for the first player selected with a descending scale of prices for others. Zellers said his proposal had plenty of support and believed only two clubs really opposed it. Clark Griffith, the trader termed the "Old Fox," heads the opposition.

The proposer would permit each major league team the adoption of 15 players who could be recalled when needed. Doubt was expressed that the minors would cooperate with the plan, but the Detroit executive quoted Charley Graham, San Francisco, one of the best talent peddlers in the minors, as saying he would prefer having 22,000 dollars worth of players drafted each season than wait five years for a 50,000 or 75,000 dollar sale.

. . . Augie Galan, Phil Cavarretta, Stan Musial, Walker Cooper, Dixie Walker and Connie Ryan, of the starting line-up, got ten of the National League's 12 hits. . . . All six American League hits were singles. . . . The Americans used 14 players, the Nationals 18. . . . Proceeds were 106,200 dollars.

Pittsburgh's mayor, Cornelius Decature Scully, showed commendable optimism when he told the crowd over the loudspeaker, "I hope I'll be able to welcome you back here in October for the World Series. . . . Ford Frick, National League prexy, got his first look of the most famous delivery in his circuit since Hubbell quit throwing the screwball. . . . Frick was delighted to see Rip Sewell get George McQuinn out when McQuinn bunted the "cephus" ball.

Frenchy Bordagaray's name and record appeared in the program although he wasn't picked for the team. . . . Clark Griffith, Senators' 77-year-old president, took his first airplane ride to get to the game.

Babe Topnotch Gal Athlete Of History

CHICAGO—It's been 12 years since a youngster named Mildred Didriksen amazed huge crowds at the Los Angeles Olympics with her wizardry in the hurdles, high jump and javelin throw, and in those 12 years the Babe has proved beyond question she's the most versatile woman athlete of all time.

Her most recent exploit was victory in the Women's Western Golf Tournament at Chicago where she caused raised eyebrows by consistently belting the pill 260 to 290 yards off the tee and straight as a string.

Grantland Rice, dean of American sports writers, once figured Babe was proficient in 16 different forms of athletic endeavor. He had motion pictures of 12 to prove it. Among the things the Babe performed while climbing to the top spot in the feminine athletic picture was a baseball throw of 315 feet. A ball hit that far would be a homer in most big league parks.

She played football and threw a forward pass 50 yards accurately. She was picked as the best woman basketball player in the Southwest. She became a good tennis player and hit the ball harder than Helen Wills or Alice Marble. She's an accomplished horsewoman and rifle shot, and she wasn't averse to putting on the gloves and going a few rounds with pro lightweights.

There's no telling how far she would have gone had she stuck to some single sport. Experts say her best bets would have been golf or tennis. She's already shot 66 at golf.

Drumuir Victor

NEW YORK—Riding in his first race since a recent medical discharge from the Coast Guard, Jockey Wayne Wright lost out in a photo finish aboard Mrs. Dodge Sloan's Safeguard in the Demoselle Stakes at Jamaica. Drumuir was judged the winner and Flyweight, from the Whitney stables was third in a field of 11 two-year-old fillies. Drumuir paid nine dollars and 50 cents in the first hole.

Minor League Standings

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION				INTERNATIONAL			
	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Milwaukee	55	25	.688	Jersey City	45	35	.563
Columbus	46	28	.622	Montreal	42	35	.545
Louisville	47	31	.603	Buffalo	42	36	.538
Toledo	45	30	.600	Baltimore	40	36	.526
St. Paul	34	36	.486	Newark	40	42	.488
Minneapolis	29	45	.392	Toronto	39	42	.481
Kansas City	24	49	.329	Rochester	38	44	.463
Indianapolis	20	56	.263	Syracuse	31	46	.403
EASTERN				SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION (Second Half)			
	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Hartford	48	21	.696	Birmingham	4	0	1.000
Albany	45	25	.643	Atlanta	3	2	.600
Williamsport	38	30	.559	Chattanooga	3	2	.600
Utica	32	38	.457	Nashville	2	2	.500
Elmira	29	36	.446	Little Rock	2	3	.400
Wilkes-Barre	32	40	.444	Memphis	2	3	.400
Binghamton	28	40	.412	New Orleans	2	3	.400
Scranton	23	47	.347	Mobile	1	4	.200

They Learned War Early



YOUTHFUL PARTISANS of Marshal Tito's Army, ranging in age from 8 to 14, hit the road somewhere in Yugoslavia. The boys are employed for courier duties to relieve all available men for the fight against the Germans. (RAF Photo through PWB)

1,000 Men Inducted Every Hour In War

NEW YORK, July 14—The U. S. has procured an average of 1,000 men for the services per hour every day since Pearl Harbor, Selective Service Director Lewis B. Hershey revealed in a speech yesterday. He said almost 10,000,000 men had been mobilized in the last 30 months, and more American troops are overseas today than the total U. S. armed forces in World War I.

The present draft policy "will meet the demands of the future," he said in a later announcement.

"So long as demands remain at the present state, the use of the over-30-year group would not seem necessary but the answer rests on the war situation," Maj. Gen. Hershey declared.

Unless the military situation should take "unforeseen turns," he said, maintenance and replacement would account for most of the future demands for men.

Present Selective Service policy which General Hershey reiterated is to induct all possible able-bodied men under 26, "to defer in the 26-29 group all 'necessary men' in activities which local boards deem essential and to defer all men over 30 in essential employment."

Seamen's Chief Asks World Shipping Meet

NEW YORK, July 14—An international conference to deal with postwar shipping problems was urged today by Joseph Curran, National Maritime Union president. "Such a conference," Mr. Curran said in a broadcast, "can lay the basis for the prevention of ruinous competition and rate wars through mutual agreement."

The union president, envisaging postwar world trade on a scale never before equaled, asserted that "it is foolish for the United States to make plans for a large modern merchant fleet without a sound postwar program involving the freer exchange of goods among nations."

House Of Lords Vows Retribution For Killing

LONDON, July 14—The House of Lords vowed today that just retribution would be taken upon those responsible for the murder by the Gestapo of 50 British airmen who were prisoners of war in Germany.

It was urged that the entire Gestapo be placed on the proscribed list and every member of it brought to trial.

The massacre, which took place at Stalag Luft sometime ago, was not immediately reported, but was brought to light when Swiss Red Cross officials made their regular visit to the prisoner of war camp.

New Jersey Official Bans Public Wearing Of Shorts

LONG BRANCH, N. J.—Public Safety Commissioner Frank Brazo took one look at the hundreds of women prancing down Long Branch streets in shorts and other abbreviated attire and decided that most of them just didn't have enough clothes on. So Brazo ordered the police department to enforce an old city ordinance prohibiting any person from appearing in public in shorts, bathing robes or bathing suits.

So far, no arrests have been made. "We just got tired of seeing 200 pound, fat, 50-year-old mamas trying to make themselves pinup girls by parading the streets in shorts and sarong outfits," said Brazo.

Moss Hart Leads Protest For Ballot

ALBANY, N. Y., July 14—More than 350 men and women arrived from New York City for a demonstration before the Governor's mansion seeking last minute approval by Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of the federal ballot for servicemen overseas.

The delegation was headed by playwright Moss Hart, chairman of the Citizens Non-Partisan Committee for the Servicemen's Vote. They came by train to Albany despite Gov. Dewey's refusal to grant an interview and a statement by Secretary Paul Lockwood that "no purpose would be served by the conference."

The Associated Press said that many discharged veterans and merchant seamen were in the delegation.

Sidney Hillman, chairman of the CIO Political Action Committee, wired Dewey: "Today more than 900,000 residents of New York state are in the armed services. Less than 80,000 of these fighting men have applied to the State War Ballot Commission for the right to vote. The cumbersome election laws of New York require such an application, perhaps made in a New Guinea foxhole, before the ballot can be accepted. On the other hand the federal ballot is available to these service men and women of New York state. It is available, that is, if you as Governor will accept it by July 15."

PLANE CARRIES 200
CHUNGKING, July 14—A giant American transport plane, capable of carrying 200 passengers, is in operation between India and China, a Reuter's dispatch reported today. The aircraft can unload its cargo in one hour, reload and take off in two more.

Germans Reducing Rear Line Troops

WASHINGTON, July 14—Drastic reductions in the strength of supply and combat reserve units have been ordered by the Germans to stretch their dwindling manpower resources for the three-front war, Acting Secretary of War Robert Patterson declared today.

A captive enemy order, he said, disclosed several months ago that the Nazis in Italy already had found it necessary to reduce their combat rear echelons by 20 percent, and all supply units by 25 percent, while moving all men under 30 into combat units without replacing them in the rear.

In addition to making these drastic shifts in army personnel, Mr. Patterson said, the Germans ordered "ruthless exploitation of civilian population for labor service" to keep roads open behind the lines in Italy.

On the other hand, said Mr. Patterson, "the Germans are having difficulty dealing with patriots behind their lines in France. This guerrilla warfare is joined with our air action to impede enemy communications. It helps to explain why some German infantry have had to walk 100 miles to reach the battle line in Normandy. These French Forces of the Interior have tied up the equivalent of four German divisions."

Ban Of 'Political' Song On Networks Remains

WASHINGTON, July 14—Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission yesterday refused to interfere with the ban placed by the four major radio networks on the song "Don't Change Horses in the Middle of the Stream," United Press reported.

The composers and copyright owners—Al Hoffman, Milton Drake and Jerry Livingston—complained to Mr. Fly that the networks barred the song at the time of the Republican national convention on the grounds that it had "political significance."

Baby Girl Kidnaped From Hospital Crib

NEW YORK, July 14—A blue-eyed eight-month-old girl who had been placed in a New York founding hospital while her mother underwent an operation was kidnaped from her crib today between routine inspections of the nurseries.

The infant, Barbara Goggins, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Goggins, was asleep in her bed on the ground floor at 3:30 A.M., a nurse said, and at 5 A.M. when the nurse again made an inspection, Barbara was missing.

Red Army Drives Along Napoleon's Route Of Retreat

ROME, July 14—Three weeks ago today the guns of Moscow boomed the news that the long-awaited Russian summer offensive had begun. The 100-mile front from south of Mogilev north to Vitebsk chosen to open the drive had historic significance. Along this path between the Dnieper and Dvina Rivers, Napoleon's armies had straggled in 1812 in their retreat from Moscow.

In 21 days, Russia was forcing history to repeat itself. Broken and smashed, Adolf Hitler's once-proud Wehrmacht was being chopped to pieces by five great Soviet armies and it appeared only a question of days before German soil would be the battleground.

CANNONS BOOM

Moscow's guns roared nightly in the early days of the drive as bastion after bastion fell to the surging Soviets. Vitebsk, guarding the approaches to Lithuania and East Prussia was cut off June 25. Its fate was sealed when Col. General Chernyakhovsky's armies cracked a 12-mile hole in the German lines north of Orsha, about half-way between Mogilev and Vitebsk.

The cannon roared the next night, too, as Marshal Stalin announced a new drive 170 miles south of Vitebsk on the west bank of the Dnieper. On June 27 the Kremlin shook with concussion from the guns. Vitebsk fell, so did Zhlobin covering the approaches to German-held Bobruisk. The Nazi southern flank in White Russia was in danger and Minsk, capital of White Russia, was only 90 miles away.

Orsha fell June 28. Next night, Stalin announced to the accompaniment of the guns that Mogilev had been captured and five Nazi divisions were trapped; that Bobruisk, southern anchor of the German defense line on the Beresina River, 87 miles southeast of Minsk, had been taken. Jubilant Russian statisticians reported that in the first six days of the offensive, 25,000 miles of White Russian territory had been recaptured and 57,000 villages and cities liberated. On June 30, the Russians entered Poland.

There was little sleep in Moscow the night of July 3. The Soviets took Minsk by storm, opening the door to Poland and East Prussia. An estimated 200,000 Nazis were trapped in the Minsk region. Stalin ordered 24 salvos from 324 guns.

NEW PHASE STARTS

On July 4, Polotsk, 130 miles north of Minsk, was taken and on July 5, the American home front, impressed by the tremendous Russian offensive, pondered the question: "Can the Soviets go to Berlin?" Along a great expanse of almost undefended terrain from the Pripiet Marshes in the south to the Latvian border in the north, Red armies raced toward the Reich. So crushing was the German defeat that a Moscow commentator tersely remarked: "The battle for Russia is over; the battle for central Europe has begun."

The 19th day of the offensive on July 12 brought the announcement that the Soviets had captured that many generals, "one day" seemed to be the slogan. Marshal Stalin chose this night to announce a brand new offensive, the fifth aimed at Germany, under General Yeremenko, the hero of the Crimea. Again 20 salvos from 224 guns greeted announcement of the drive which Stalin, typically, announced only after it had traveled 30 miles from its starting point in northern White Russia and captured Idrissa, 15 miles from Latvia.

Thursday night Vilna fell and 24 guns fired 324 salvos. The overland escape route for the Germans in the Baltics appeared sealed off.

Today the guns of Moscow were less than 40 miles from Hitler's homeland, poised and ready to belch their hail of death into the Reich which Der Fuehrer once boasted never could be invaded.

Honeymoon Ends

MIAMI, Fla., July 14 — The honeymoon of actress Gail Patrick and Navy Lt. Arnold Dean White was abruptly cut short yesterday when the groom was confined to his bachelor's quarters by his superior officers. Lt. Cmdr. F. Webster, acting commandant of the Naval Air Transport base here, said Lt. White was confined for ten days for going to Jacksonville without leave. They were married Tuesday at Jacksonville.

Teddy's Son



DIES OF HEART ATTACK

General Roosevelt Dies In Normandy

(Continued from page 1)

He was Republican candidate for governor of New York in 1924.

Wounded and decorated as a major in the last war, General Roosevelt also saw much action in this one. He landed with the assault waves at Oran and with the 4th Division on D-day in Normandy. He was assistant division commander of the 1st Division and in this post fought through the entire Tunisian campaign and in Sicily until the 1st Division was relieved after the battle of Trionna.

At one time, he was commander of Allied forces in Sardinia. He was on duty with the 4th Division, to which he had been attached since Feb. 28, when he died and his name—the only weapon he carried throughout two wars in four countries—was at his side. After a brilliant record in World War I, he became an author and a political figure, but his first love was battle and on Dec. 18, 1941, he re-entered the service.

ROME, July 14—Many American soldiers in Italy will remember Brig. Gen. Theodore Roosevelt as the short, stocky field commander who served as liaison officer between French and American troops in Italy and, during the Tunisian and Sicilian campaigns, as the energetic assistant to Maj. Gen. Terry Allen, 1st Division Commander.

His weather-beaten face, cane and habitual wise-cracking were well-known to front-line troops, who often saw him touring the forward areas in his one-starred jeep. While driving through hot spots in the Sicily battle zone, he would sit in the front seat of his jeep, looking calmly ahead and apparently paying no attention whatsoever to shellbursts in the area.

In casual conferences with the press in Sicily, under a tree, he would exercise keen wit. Most correspondents were happy to let him run away with the conversation, which generally got round to his admiration for his 1st Division "doughfeet," for their frequent show of ingenuity, their ability to complain in rich language and then go on to do their job of fighting.

An expert in the use of language himself, both colorful and literary, and a student of military campaigns, General Roosevelt was the author of at least one book of essays on the other war. His story of Sgt. Alvin C. York, hero of World War I, has been widely reprinted.

New GOP Finance Chief Seeks Balanced Budget

NEW YORK, July 14 — Herbert Brownell, Jr., Republican national chairman, yesterday announced the appointment of James S. Kemper, 57, Chicago insurance executive, as chairman of the Republican national finance committee.

Mr. Kemper said the budget had not been drafted, but his object was "a balanced budget come hell or high water. We will not spend money nor raise money we do not need." He is a former president of the United States Chamber of Commerce and member of numerous postwar planning commissions.

Paralysis Spreads In Southern States

NEW YORK, July 14—North Carolina and Kentucky have reported 399 cases of infantile paralysis and medical authorities of all Southern states are tightening regulations to keep the outbreak to a minimum, the Associated Press reported last night.

Every southeastern state has sent volunteer Red Cross nurses to North Carolina where the disease has reached the highest proportions in the Piedmont and Upper Piedmont sections. So far 117 nurses have gone on duty, manning emergency hospital centers in Charlotte and Hickory.

North Carolina has listed 270 cases with at least 13 deaths. Kentucky reported 129 and four deaths. The count in other states was: Mississippi, 23; Georgia, nine; Virginia, 26; South Carolina, 16; Louisiana, 58; Alabama, nine, and Florida, 13.

Mid-July through early September is the highest danger period for infantile paralysis, medical authorities said. The Board of Health of North Carolina placed the fatality rate in the present epidemic at from three to four percent. During the 1935 epidemic the rate rose to 11 percent.

MURDER TRIAL

ROME, July 13—Rosario Bentivegna, 22, will go on trial tomorrow before an AMG general court to face charges of murdering an Italian finance guard in Rome on June 5, the day after the Allies entered the city. Col. H. G. Wilmer, K. C., the presiding judge, will make a statement on the aims of Allied justice when the court convenes.

FANATICAL

(Continued from page 1)

one of our men with a BAR cut him down before he could do any damage. We killed two others in the squad and wounded three."

Koerner said on another occasion a lone German walked into the American lines and after approaching a platoon told them he wanted to surrender. Then, completely surrounded by our men, he whipped out a gun and began firing on them. "Then he ran and we captured him—alive," Koerner said. "How the American officer kept his men from killing that Boche is more than I know," he said ruefully.

"Frankly, I can't figure what the hell has got into 'em," he said. "I don't think they are doped up, yet I don't think they are drunk, yet they have been pulling this dirty stuff all the time in the last ten days or so. Maybe they're sore because they're in the infantry. And besides getting just plain mean they are also getting aggressive as hell. They infiltrate our lines from morning 'til night and counter-attack all the time. This war's getting crazy."

Wehrmacht Model



LOOKS LIKE A BAZOOKA, shoots like a bazooka, but it's only Jerry's version of one. This model, abandoned by the Germans as they retreated in Normandy, is similar to those which had a tendency to explode when German troops in Italy used them.

(Official War Pool Photo)

Socialite Sues Suitor In Society Stabbing

NORRISTOWN, Pa., July 14 — Margherita Clemont, 22, socialite, started a suit today for 25,000 dollars because of "unpleasant publicity" received after a stabbing last year by her suitor. She claims the publicity affected her "eligibility as a marriageable young lady in her social class."

The suit is against her suitor, Sidney Bullen Dunn, Jr., 27, Haverford, Pa., and states that her eligibility was damaged and that she suffered scars and a shock to her nervous system. The stabbing took place in a fashionable Philadelphia hotel during a society party.

RUSSIANS

(Continued from page 1)

the Niemen. Reuter's reported the Soviets had launched an attack on the river city of Alytus, only 20 miles from East Prussia.

In the north, Russia's new offensive under General Yeremenko gathered momentum. It was reported his troops had smashed the German line protecting the east approaches to Riga and now were fighting in the zone of the old 1940 frontier between Latvia and Russia.

Collapse of Vilna, coupled with General Yeremenko's drive, foreshadowed complete liberation of Russia's western rail artery from Leningrad to the deep south. Only the two main rail centers of Pskov in Russia and Dvinsk in Lithuania remain in German hands.

Reports reaching Moscow said thousands of German colonists were streaming out of the Baltics to East Prussia and there were indications that an attempt would be made to withdraw as many German troops as possible from this region to bolster lines sagging in front of East Prussia.

Meanwhile, another Soviet force was sweeping southwest from Lida and Slonim to slice across Nazi communications at the approaches to Brest-Litovsk and Bialystok in Poland.

These latest gains have brought the Soviets within 25 miles of Grodno, 60 miles of Bialystok and 70 miles of Brest-Litovsk.

Big Oil Refineries Blasted By MAAF

MAAF HEADQUARTERS, July 14—Four oil refineries in Hungary and a rail yard in Budapest were targets for 15th AAF heavies today. Good results despite heavy flak were reported. Few German fighters interfered with the raids. Other heavies bombed the Mantua rail yards in northern Italy.

Bridges in the Po Valley felt the full force of Allied medium bombers yesterday. In the Ferrara area, spans at Borgoforte, Ostiglia and Ferrara, the Recco viaduct and spans at Fiorio and Nicolo were attacked by Mitchells. Farther to the west, towards Piacenza, Marauders destroyed the Vladana road bridge and hit the Cremona, Monticelli and Guastalla spans.

RAF Wellingtons last night brought the day's operations to a close with an attack on the Lambrate rail yards east of Milan, where frequent explosions indicated hits in ammunition dumps. The Wellingtons reported slight flak and some enemy night fighters which did not attack.

MAAF announced the loss of six Allied aircraft yesterday.

NORMANDY

(Continued from page 1)

be south of Esquay and, judging by the Germans' reaction to every move in this area, they seem to realize it.

In expectation of a forthcoming Allied offensive, the Germans have prepared strong defenses in front of the Orne River. Front-line dispatches agreed that when General Montgomery sets the zero hour, the greatest battle of the campaign is likely to develop.

Air operations were limited by weather from noon to midnight yesterday, but Allied fighters and fighter-bombers continued their widespread attacks on enemy communication and flew many missions in direct support of the ground forces.

LI'L ABNER

(Courtesy of United Features)

By AL CAPP

